Weather
Gloomy and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48.2 and the minimum 29.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.3 and 21.9.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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IRISH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED BY SINN FEIN BODY

Constituent Assembly Issues Declaration Of Independence From England

MEETING IN DUBLIN

Evacuation Of Ireland By English Garrison Is Another Demand

ADDRESS WORLD

Plunkett, De Valera And Griffith Sent To Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The Republican Parliament in Dublin is opening today and a thousand tickets have been issued to visitors. The proceedings are expected to occupy two hours. They will probably be opened in Irish but English will be used later.

The agenda includes the drafting of standing orders, the ratification of the appointment of delegates to the Peace Conference, a declaration of independence and a message to the free nations of the world.

Declaration Of Independence Read

London, January 21.—The Sinn Fein Constituent Assembly mentioned this morning opened its session at the Mansion House in Dublin this afternoon. The members were loudly cheered by the public. A feature of the proceedings was the reading of the Declaration of Independence notifying the establishment of the Irish Republic, and demanding the evacuation of Ireland by the English garrison.

Proceedings In Gaelic

London, January 22.—Coincident with the revocation of the orders prohibiting public meetings in Ireland, the "Dail Eireann," or Sinn Fein Constituent Assembly, assembled in the Mansion House at Dublin yesterday afternoon. The adjacent thoroughfares were decorated with the Allied flags. Twenty-nine members were present. The galleries were crowded with spectators. Count Plunkett and Professor Macneill opened the proceedings by heading the procession of members up the floor. Then Cathal Brugha was elected Speaker, Father O'Flanaghan, Vice-President of the Sinn Fein, read the prayers, the roll was called, the Standing Orders adopted and the Declaration of Independence read. The proceedings were conducted in Gaelic.

Count Plunkett read an appeal to the nations asking for the recognition of the National Status of Ireland and the right to vindication at the Peace Conference. Count Plunkett, De Valera and Arthur Griffith were appointed delegates to the Peace Conference.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAPANESE VICE-CONSUL KILLS WHOLE FAMILY

Representative At Kiukiang Becomes Insane And Slays Wife And Three Children

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 23.—Mr. Senoui, the Japanese Vice-Consul at Kiukiang, suddenly became insane on Tuesday evening and killed his wife and three children.

Socialist Congress Meets Next Week

Henderson And Huysmanns Tentatively Set Date For January 27

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The Berne correspondent of The Times states that Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Huysmanns have provisionally fixed the date for the meeting of the International Socialist Congress for January 27.

Allies' Secret Treaties Become Important Issue At The Peace Conference

American Position Is They No Longer Hold Good Since Its Entry; British Support View; China And Japan Involved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News learns from a trustworthy source that British circles are of opinion that secret treaties made during the war should be regarded as profoundly modified by later events, such as America's entry into the war. America is taking a strong line with regard to this question. The Daily News correspondent says that the agreements concerning Persia and China fall to the ground but he understands that there is an agreement between Japan and the Allies, which gives Japan possession of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, which Australia strongly opposes.

Russian Issue Up

Paris, January 20.—The next meeting of the Peace Conference will take place tomorrow, the League of Nations being the first question on the agenda. The business like manner in which the delegates have got to work under the presidency of M. Clemenceau has created a good impression and is a good augury for the future. The Conference desires to show the democracies of the world the earnestness of its endeavor to fashion a plan ensuring the future of the peace of the world which is necessary before determining the future of Russia.

General Agreement On Russia

London, January 21.—The official communique issued by the Peace Conference today states that, as the result of discussion of the Russian question, the Supreme Council has made very great progress towards an agreement and hopes to formulate a concrete proposal concerning this matter tomorrow.

Paris, January 21.—A full meeting of the Supreme Council today heard a statement by M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister to Russia, who is understood to have been even more emphatic than M. Noulens, lately French Ambassador in Petrograd, that intervention in Russia is necessary to check the regime of terrorism.

Despite the official announcement that the Council of the Great Powers hopes to formulate concrete proposals on Russia tomorrow, the delegates feel that there is no certain remedy for the difficult and dangerous situation and that it is desirable to embody several lines of action in the proposal.

The first result of this proposal will be that neither M. Sazonoff nor the Soviet agents will come to Paris as exponents of Russian affairs but

(Continued on Page 4)

Fifth Liberty Loan Will Be The Last One

Secretary Of Treasury Denies Two More Are Planned This Year

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass said today:

"I expect the Fifth Liberty Loan to be the last intensive campaign for the sale of government bonds. Reports that there would be two more bond issues this year aggregating $12,000,000,000 are entirely without foundation, not only as regards amount but also as to the number of campaigns."

FOOD COUNCIL APPROVES RELIEF ORGANISATION

Local Distribution Centers Provided At Trieste, Bucharest, Constantinople And In Poland

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Inter-Allied Council on food supply has approved the proposal of the permanent committee concerning the creation of local commissions for food supply by the Associated Governments, at Trieste, for countries accessible from the Adriatic, and also at Bucharest and Constantinople.

After having heard a report on the food situation in Poland, the council on food supply addressed a communication to Marshal Foch asking that immediate measures be taken, according to the clauses of the armistice, to assure the forwarding through Dantzig of the food supplies urgently required by the population.

ITALY SUFFERS MOST FROM FUEL SHORTAGE

Needs 12,000,000 Tons, All From Other Countries, American Commission Reports

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Fuel Commission in Europe has reported that the worst sufferer from fuel shortage among the Allies is Italy. Italy asks a national supply of 12,000,000 tons, all of which must be imported.

American Banker Will Survey China

Mr. Abbott Returning To Far East To Make Report On Conditions

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, Cal., January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—John J. Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, has arrived here on his way to China, having been commissioned by a group of American bankers to make a survey of China's needs and make a report on financial conditions. He expects to spend six months in China.

TROTSKY FLEES BEFORE VICTORIOUS ESTHONIANS

On Battlefield In Person To Urge Bolsheviki To Resist

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Esthonian official communique reports:

We have captured the town of Narva. A battalion of Finnish volunteers fought side by side with our troops. We captured a large booty, including guns and military transport material and the staff of a regiment. We also took a large number of prisoners. Trotsky himself was found to have been among the Bolshevists exhorting them to resist but he took to flight.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 21.—An official Esthonian communique reports:

We and a Finnish battalion have captured the town of Narva with a large booty of guns, the staffs of a division and a regiment and a great number of prisoners. Trotsky in person urged the enemy to resist but he subsequently fled.

British Ships Carry Finnish Volunteers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—An official telegram from Finland mentioned that the Finnish volunteers were transported from Helsingfors to Revel in British warships.

Ship Taking Wilson To Europe Photographed From Air

A farewell photograph of the George Washington, aboard which President Wilson and his party sailed to the Peace Conference. The photograph was taken sixty miles at sea from a seaplane. Part of the plane is visible on the right.

DR. TEUSLER PICTURES DIRE NEED IN SIBERIA

Railway Situation Must Be Improved Or Frightful Epidemic Will Result

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 22.—Interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, Dr. Teusler, the head of the American Red Cross organisation in Siberia, who has just returned from the Urals, stated that he saw villages ravaged by the Bolsheviki which, for wanton destruction, defied description; it was as if a swarm of locusts had passed over the place.

He said that all the towns between the Urals and Lake Baikal are overflowing with fugitives from Russia and the congestion is now being aggravated by the Russian prisoners of war pouring in their thousands through the gates of Siberia, Tcheliabinsk and Tamon. In every town in Western Siberia typhus has broken out, there are 15,000 to 20,000 cases in some towns and the hospitals are overcrowded, the patients lying in the corridors.

Hundreds of people in a most filthy condition, huddled together, sleep night by night in the railway stations, carriages and wagons. The whole country is depleted of medicines, drugs, clothes, light and fuel, in fact, of every indispensable article, and the supplies which are being sent up by the Red Cross are like a drop in the ocean. The hospital near the Ural front which is treating seriously wounded soldiers is not even equipped with appliances for amputating a finger.

Dr. Teusler stated that unless the railway situation is quickly set right to permit the transport of necessaries, which are lying very plentifully in Vladivostok, being accelerated westwards, the misery, distress and sickness there will develop into a virulent general epidemic, which will be frightful in its consequences.

BOLSHEVIKI ORGANISE FOR AGITATION IN ASIA

Ready To Spread Propaganda For Revolution In China, India And Persia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—Reuter's agency learns that the latest reliable news from Moscow shows that the Bolsheviki for months have been organising an elaborate propaganda for revolutions in China, India and Persia, and as soon as opportunity offers they are prepared to send agents, backed with large sums of money, to stir up trouble throughout Asia. The great obstacle to this scheme is the Siberian army at Omsk but, should the latter become weakened by lack of support, the plans of the Bolsheviki would seriously threaten the peace of Asia.

Bolshevism is spreading in the Ukraine.

BRITISH DEMOBILISATION IS UP FOR SETTLEMENT

War Cabinet Meets In London In Attempt To Decide Question

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The Times learns that it is probable that a British army of at least one million men must be maintained until peace is signed.

Mr. A. Bonar Law is returning from Paris to preside at the meeting of the War Cabinet today which hopes to reach a final settlement with regard to the question of demobilisation.

COLD WEATHER

Suppose you were told that during the rest of the Winter months Shanghai would be visited by cold such as makes the thermometer register around 30 and 40 below zero. It would make you shiver to even think of it!

Have you ever been cold, not chilly, but real downright cold—so cold that your hands or feet or face were numbed beyond feeling; so cold that your very soul seemed to float in an unfeeling body? It makes one shudder to know such misery!

A call has come down to us from the far north—a call from the thousands of Siberian refugees suffering the stings of winter. They need material to cover their frost bitten bodies, garments sufficient in warmth to keep out the unbearable chill.

This world is becoming more humane, it is tending fast toward succoring suffering humanity. We are included in that great movement. Let us not be listless.

Several appeals have been made through the press in Shanghai for warm clothing. The response has been feeble. For the sake of suffering humanity act this time. Look over your stock of old clothes; and contribute what you can.

The Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross asks you to come through with your bundle of warm garments. You are comfortable here in Shanghai, you certainly can spare something. Send them to the Benjamin godown, 25 Edward VII. There will be someone in attendance to receive them on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 to 12 a.m.

Do not let this appeal be in vain!

BOLSHEVIKI DESTROYERS, SAYS BRESHKOVSKAIA

Russia Must Be Helped At Once Or No Government Can Stand

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Madame Breshkovskaia, known as the Grandmother of the Russian revolution, in an interview here today said that if help is not forthcoming at once, any government set up in Russia will fail.

"The coming of the Czecho-Slovaks would be welcomed by the people as they would welcome the second coming of Christ," she said.

She announced that her mission to America is to tell the people of the United States that help is needed for 4,000,000 Russian orphans and 8,000,000 Russian illiterates. She said that she will devote the rest of her lifework to raise funds for the care and education of Russian orphans.

She said also that she had come to America to tell Americans that the Russian Bolsheviki are destroyers.

"They have failed because they are destroyers," she said. "Ruination is their motto. They are not constructionists. You in America must not confuse Socialists with the Bolsheviki. Socialists are constructionists, that is the difference. The Bolsheviki are not."

WAVE OF LABOR UNREST PASSES OVER ENGLAND

Strikes Spring Up Throughout Country And In Wales In Various Industries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—A wave of labor unrest is at present passing over the country, involving the miners, engineers, boilermakers and many of the kindred trades. The concession of a forty-seven-hour week in the engineering trades is causing much friction, one result being that in London alone 15,000 men are out on strike. The men complain of the stoppage of a number of recognised privileges, including breakfast and tea intervals and a few minutes grace in arriving at work.

Members of the Unions concerned met employers in the London district yesterday and declared that the trouble was well in hand. On the other hand the men threaten a general strike if they are not given satisfaction.

Many thousands of shipbuilding engineers in various parts of the country are involved in a "breakfast strike" while the South Wales steelworkers and several hundreds of engineers engaged in Allied trades at Lowestoft have struck in sympathy.

London, January 20.—The engineering and shipyard workers on the Clyde have decided to strike on the 27th for an eight-hour day and a forty-hour week without any reduction of wages.

The South Wales Coalowners Association protests that the demand made by the Miners Federation for a thirty percent advance in wages will make the price of coal prohibitive.

SIR HENRY MAY RESIGNS AS HONGKONG GOVERNOR

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, January 22.—Sir Henry May has resigned the post of Governor of Hongkong.

Farm Stock Holdings In U.S. Are Valued At Nearly Nine Billion

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Department of Agriculture estimated today that the value of stock on farm ranges in the United States was $8,830,204,000 on January 1, an increase of $546,000,000 over last year.

WILSON IS EXPECTED IN BELGIUM NEXT WEEK

Due To Arrive In Brussels Monday According To Present Plans

(French Wireless)

Brussels, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The newspaper L'Etoile announces that, unless the present arrangements are changed, President Wilson will arrive in Brussels on January 27.

French Flyer Alights On Roof Of Building

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 20.—The well known airman Vedrines has performed the curious feat of alighting on the roof of an emporium behind the Opera.

GERMAN ELECTION WON BY SOCIALISTS OF MODERATE WING

Followers Of Scheidemann And Ebert Poll Largest Vote

HAVE 40 PERCENT

New Constitution Of 'Empire' Is Announced In Berlin

EQUALITY OF RIGHT

President To Be Elected Every Seven Years To Head Nation

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The last news received confirms the success of the Majority Socialists. It seems as if from this moment the Majority Socialists will constitute the largest party, even in Eastern Prussia, which was particularly hostile to them; they rank second only to the Conservatives. The Center triumphed only in Bavaria. A despatch issued by the Wolf agency announces that the Government intends to convoke the National Assembly on February 6 at Weimar.

Got 40 Percent Of Vote

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, January 21.—It is estimated that the Majority Socialists have polled forty percent of the entire vote in Germany, the Democrats come next, the National Liberals have lost more than the Conservatives and the Central Party have lost more than they gained. The Democrats may be in a position to form a majority by throwing their weight either to the Right or Left.

Amsterdam, January 20.—A message from Berlin states that the election results in the district of Wurtemburg and Hohenzollern show that the Central Party have gained four seats, the Bourgeois and Peasants' League two, the Democrats four, the Social Democrats seven and the Independent Socialists none. Eighty-seven percent of the electorate voted.

Result In Munich

Amsterdam, January 21.—The elections at Munich have resulted as follows:

Majority Socialists	100,000
Peoples' Party	85,000
Democrats	65,000
Independent Socialists	37,000
National Liberals	9,000

At Baden:

Central Party	390,000
Majority Socialists	340,000
Democrats	250,000
German National Party	80,000
Independent Socialists	40,000

Paris Predicts Stable Government

Paris, January 21.—The early results of the German elections are interpreted here as signifying the prospect of the early establishment of a fairly stable German administration. The Majority Socialists and the Democrats will apparently have a big majority in the Constituent Assembly over the Independent Socialists. Ebert, Scheidemann and von Payer have already demonstrated their ability to work together and can count on the support of Fehrenbach, the leader of the Clerical Party, in their efforts to institute a Government with a wide basis or popular support. All the Allied circles here regard this consummation as an indispensable preliminary to any Peace negotiations.

Result In Berlin

Amsterdam, January 21.—An official message from Berlin states that the election results in Berlin proper show that the Majority Socialists have won five seats, including Herr Scheidemann; the Independent Socialists four, including Eichhorn and Haase; the Democrats two, including Naumann; the German National People's Party one, including Laurenz; the German People's Party one, including Kahl; and the Christian People's Party one, including Pfeiffer. Over a million votes were cast.

Assembly In Weimar

Copenhagen, January 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger reports that the

Prussian Ministry has agreed to the proposal made by the State Government to hold the National Assembly in the non-Prussian town of Weimar.

New German Constitution Is Announced In Berlin

Bale, January 21.—The following are the chief points in the draft of the new German Constitution, which has been officially issued from Berlin:

The Empire comprises the present States and those seeking admission on a basis of self-determination.

Foreign affairs, commerce, banks and exchanges, labor and land legislation and aviation are among the matters which concern the Government of the Empire.

All Germans have the same rights before the law and all privileges and advantages of birth, social condition or creed are abolished.

The clause regarding religious freedom stipulates that no one may be compelled to make known his or her religious convictions.

The present distribution of landed property shall be modified by a wide process of home colonisation, details of which are not given.

No legislation shall be permitted against foreign languages spoken within the Empire.

The Reichstag shall be composed of two Chambers, namely, the People's Chamber and the States' Chamber. In principle there shall be one deputy for every million inhabitants. No one may be a member of both Chambers simultaneously. The legislative mandate for both Chambers shall be three years.

President Elected By People

The President of the Empire shall be elected by the whole German people for a term of seven years and shall be eligible for re-election. He shall represent the Empire in international matters, shall appoint diplomatists and shall have power to declare war in accordance with the laws of the Empire.

The Reichstag must approve foreign treaties.

The Government of the Empire shall be composed of a Chancellor and Ministers, all of whom shall be appointed by the President. The Chancellor and the Ministers should retire if the Chamber definitely passes a vote of "no confidence" in them.

AMERICAN COAL OUTPUT TOOK A LEAP IN 1918

Was 588,883,000 Tons, Increase Of 34,092,437 Over Previous Year

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Figures on last year's coal production in the United States, prepared by the Geological Survey and given out by the Fuel Administration, show an output of 585,883,000 tons of bituminous coal, an increase of 34,092,437 over the 1917 production.

SEA CONTROL BY BRITAIN IS DEFENDED BY MR. TAFT

Has Meant Equality For All Nations In Time Of Peace, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Toronto, January 20.—In a speech at the club today ex-President Taft said that Great Britain's supremacy at sea in times of peace always meant equality for all nations and in times of war Great Britain must maintain her fleet to resist unjust aggression. If she did not she would starve in a week.

BRITISH WILL SUPPORT LEAGUE, SAYS HENDERSON

Labor Leader Expresses Confidence Wilson Will Win Out In His Aims

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Berne, Switzerland, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, in an interview with the Associated Press said: "President Wilson will achieve a workable and feasible League of Nations and will have the full strength and influence of Great Britain solidly behind him."

SIR ASHTON WEBB HEADS BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—Sir Ashton Webb has been elected President of the Royal Academy in succession to Sir Edward Poynter, who has resigned.

STRIKE IN BRUNSWICK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 21.—A message from Brunswick states that a general strike has broken out there.

Moulding Of Public Opinion Necessary To Move Council In Vice Fight, Speakers Say

Moral Welfare Committee Meeting Pledges Effort To Bring Pressure To Bear On Municipal Body To Change Regulations

A determined effort to enlist the support of the Municipal Council, by moulding public opinion against the present system of regulating vice in the Settlement, was pledged last night at the meeting of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, the first public gathering to consider measures to be taken to deal with the problem. The meeting, held at the Church House, was well attended.

Speakers discussed the question from physical, moral and spiritual angles, arguing for pressure to be brought on the members of the Municipal body in order that some steps may be taken to "release the many thousands of prostitutes in the Settlement from slavery," and to raise the present low moral standard of the community.

Dean A. J. Walker, of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Bishop F. R. Graves, of the American Church Mission, and Dr. Margaret Polk delivered addresses. Dr. F. Rawlinson presided.

In opening the meeting Dr. Rawlinson said: "It is our duty, as representatives of Western Nations, to prove to the Chinese people that we are alert to these problems and that, as Westerners, we will unite our efforts to influence conditions to make standards higher."

Dr. Rawlinson pointed out the need of fostering sympathy for the movement. He said that venereal diseases, their causes and results, constituted a paramount issue, and foresaw a bitter fight ahead before existing regulations or conditions could be changed.

Bishop Graves believed that the committee was attacking the problem in a sensible way and the published pamphlets were noticeably reasonable. He cited the change in attitude by the Municipal Council toward the opium question and saw, in this, encouragement for the workers in the present agitation despite the fact that the Council has already frowned on their efforts.

"The committee has apparently made no effort on the Municipal Council but the members should not be discouraged at this," he said. "Every moral question that has arisen in Shanghai has had the same history; the first instinct of a councillor upon the presentation of such a question is irritation. The ordinary course of business is interrupted and then letters come from the secretary of the Council with the information that 'nothing can be done and the present state of affairs can not be improved.' It was so in the early days of the fight against opium. The Council could not see their way clear to suppress the traffic. But the Council will follow the wishes of the ratepayers."

The speaker pointed out the pressing importance of the movement, from the standpoints of contagion and sanitation. "We all have a part in it; the war has proved that the world's races are partners in each others' faults and sins and our duty is plain," he said.

"Shanghai is considered the head of movements in this country and we owe it to Shanghai and to China to take an interest in this question that a concerted public opinion may result," Bishop Graves concluded.

Dr. Margaret Polk challenged the arguments of vice promoters and refuted the claims of those who claim that the system of prostitutes is necessary for the home, for health of man and for protection of women against assault.

The speaker bitterly arraigned the men and women of Shanghai "who would sit idly by because landlords of the Settlement receive higher rent for houses used as brothels and taxes lessened because licenses received from houses of ill-fame realised a substantial amount of money."

She submitted that men lacked chivalry, fatherhood, brotherhood and manhood when they did not raise a voice as the Municipal Council included in the annual budget "the salary of a city physician to determine whether or not certain human beings are fit to serve men."

Dr. Polk quoted statistics showing that the majority of gonorrhea and syphilis cases can be traced directly or indirectly to houses of prostitutions. She closed with a plea for interest among women.

Dr. Rawlinson agreed that it was a woman's question and suggested that "The women of Shanghai should get hold of the Municipal Council as the ordinary wife gets hold of the ordinary husband."

Dean Walker said that he found the post of secretary to a Moral Welfare Committee a post of considerable interest. During the past week he had been told by a doctor that the committee ought to leave the medical side alone and confine its attention to morals; a literary man had said that the only hope of success lay in making certain forms of illness a civic offense. One had writen him a letter telling him to leave the unfortunates alone and preach against society, while another had advised leaving society alone and educating the unfortunates. Today he had heard that to push the thing into a corner was the only way to deal with it and a week ago today he was told that the only remedy was publicity and light. In much counsel is an aching head, but there were two points that at the moment he was prepared to hold against all comers.

The first was the need of positive teaching. Every one that used the words "social evil" once ought to be made to say the words "social boon" at the least ten times. There were people who shook their sorrowing heads that needed to be reminded that but for this social gift they would have had no heads to shake. In the marriage service of the English Prayer Book was to be found a very good and succinct statement of positive teaching. Man can either behave like a brute beast that has no understanding, following solely his natural appetite, or he can behave like a man that has understanding, and make his natural appetite subject to a spiritual end. That end is stated to be threefold, the procreation of further potentially spiritual beings; the protection of the robe of modesty, and the increase of spiritual energy by the mutual service of man and wife. Every man and woman who acquires some such view of marriage not only perceives the vandalism of prostitution but gains a certain inspiration which elevates above appetite and throws out an influence which tames the appetite in others. The teaching of children was a separate matter but there also positive teaching was very desirable. Modesty was a positive gift.

The second matter of which he wished to speak was the outrageous way in which poor old "human nature" was held responsible for sins which ought really to be laid at the door of human avarice. If there was no money in the business, the business as a business would cease. Of the thousands of Chinese prostitutes in Shanghai, a large proportion had been practically sold by their relatives.

Without condemning the parents, it must be said that money was the motive. The purchaser had the same motive and him we might condemn.

Landlords were moved by the same avarice, unless they were refusing higher rents for more ordinary tenants. The claim put forward that all these were but finding a supply for a fixed demand was one of the hypocrisies of hypocrisies. If the demand was fixed, why all the varied enterprise of effort to excite man's appetite that he may make use of the supply. We should cease to blame mother nature for the misdemanors of avarice.

MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IS GAINING IN PORTUGAL

In Control In North And Manuel Is Proclaimed King In Oporto

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 21.—It is officially reported that the movement for the restoration of the monarchy, headed by Couceiro, has triumphed in North Portugal and Coubeiro has formed a Government at Oporto. It is reported that Lisbon has also joined the movement and Manuel has been proclaimed King there.

An official message from Lisbon states that the Monarchist movement is confined to Oporto, Braza and Vizen, where Couceiro proclaimed Manuel King of Portugal despite the opposition of the leader of the Monarchist party, who showed the President a telegram from Manuel declaring that he was opposed to attempts to restore the monarchy.

It is unofficially reported that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Portugal and warships have been sent to Oporto.

Vigo, January 21.—Couceiro has proclaimed Manuel King of Portugal at Oporto amidst the enthusiasm of the troops and population. The town of Valencia refused to adhere to the monarchical movement and Couceiro has sent troops there to crush the opposition. Many motor cars containing refugees belonging to the Republican Party have arrived at Valencia in order to cross the frontier into Spain, but have been prevented.

Vigo, January 20.—Travelers state that a monarchist rising has broken out in many towns in Northern Portugal, including Oporto and it is stated that Senhor Paiva Couceiro has proclaimed himself Premier and Minister of War.

MACAO GETS REPORTS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Macao, January 23.—A telegram from Lisbon states that, after the Democratic Insurrection in Santarem had been suppressed, disturbances of a monarchical character occurred on the 19th in Oporto, Braga and Vizen. The Government proclaimed martial-law and suitable measures were adopted to guarantee the maintenance of order. Lisbon and the rest of the country are quiet.

WANT CONSTANTINOPLE AN INTERNATIONAL CITY

Turkish Capital And Straits Cannot Revert To Former State, Says French Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 21.—Le Temps considers that Constantinople and the Straits must become international territory. It attaches great significance to the fact that the British general commanding the Allied forces has taken over policing and sanitation in Constantinople owing to disorder and submits that Constantinople must not be allowed to revert to its former state.

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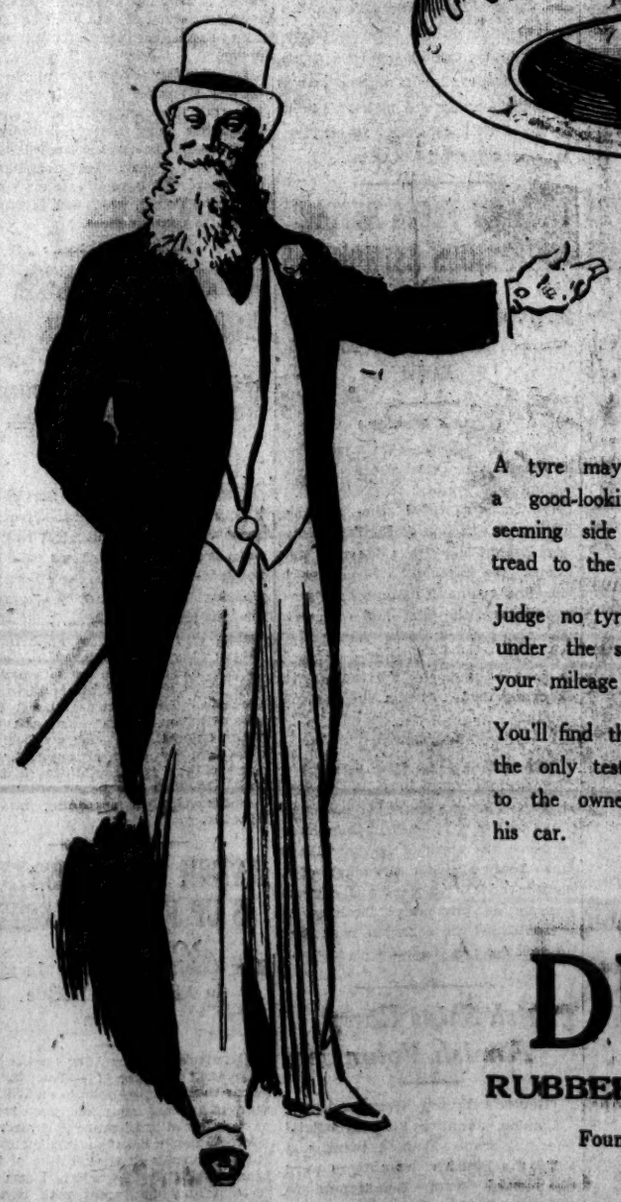

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URGE WORLD FINANCING FOR CHINESE RAILWAYS

Scheme Proposed In Peking Would Attract International Bankers, Assuring Efficiency

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 18.—A few days ago news was received here that a great deal of interest was being taken in London in China's assets and erpecially in her railways. The immediate occasion for this interest was not then known, but it now appears that the London public is at last beginning to be aware to what extent China has been pawning her assets, especially her railways, and thos. financially interested in the matter in London and in New York also are wondering whether it is too late to retrieve the situation. Anxiety was intensified by the news of the Peking-Suiyuan railway loan, which, though it is nominally nothing more than a loan, establishes for Japanese finance a very strong presumptive right and interest in the line and indirectly a new Japanese strategic hold on Peking. It now appears that there is a movement suggested which if carried to realisation will place the railways of this country on an absolutely new basis, politically, financially and administratively.

There is a very strong feeling that with the reconstructive period there will be such demands for capital and for investing energy of every form, that there is danger lest the method of the past in regard to Chinese railways may lead to results even more unsatisfactory than those of the past, when the only principle governing Chinese railway loans has been the principle of unqualified competition, combined with the necessity for making the proposed loan appear palatable to the particular Chinese offical at the moment responsible. In the past Legations have backed up railway loans for political reasons, for strategic reasons, and for all sorts of reasons except that the given railway would be an advantage to China. It is true that there has in each case been advantage to China but that has never been the primary consideration.

At the present moment there is a feeling in responsible quarters that the time for a species of competition in which the basis was not solely a business basis, but was partly political, to say the least, has gone by and that the time for international co-operat on rather than international scramble has come. It has been suggested that in future all foreign railway interests in China should be pooled under the control of an international railway commission. The establishment of this commission would probably involve some rearrangement of the present capital investment in railways in China. There might be a sacrifice of British interest and the introduction of American interest, but the main point is that the whole of China's railway investment should be internationalised, by a process of pooling.

The scheme is only in the stage of preliminary and informal discussion, but here in Peking there is strong support for it in several quarters. It is pointed out that a scheme of this kind could not stop short at mere pooling of interest, either present or future. There must be correlatively some sort of Railway Commission in permanent being, the business of which should be to maintain a watch over the management of China's railways so as to ensure that they were being efficiently used, and thus guaranteeing a return on invested capital; and it is quite possible that this permanent commission would take a direct part in the management of the railways. It would have very definite responsibilities for the future, one of these being to direct the Government, or to advise the Government, as to the extension of its network of railways. Either this commission or a specially established body, it is suggested, should adjudicate on all tenders for the building of railways, and these should be invited, whenever a new railway is to be built, from the whole world, and contract being awarded to the best tenderer, quite irrespective of nationality or political considerations.

It is seen at once that if anything like the foregoing scheme finds favor, the political as well as the financial bondage of China will be greatly ameliorated. Instead of being an inmate of a reformatory she may be a youth in an educational establishment. There will not be perfect liberty, but there will be a much closer approach to it than anything China has known for many years. There cannot be perfect liberty until many conditions are fulfilled that at present are not fulfilled; but liberty will be much nearer.

If the scheme goes through, even in its least ambitious form, it is proposed that, out of the savings China will effect, a sum should be set aside for a memorial to Mr. Philander C. Knox.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS USE CHINA REVENUE CRUISER

Quantity Of Drug Seized Here As It Left The Steamer Ping Ching

A Chinese revenue cruiser with the Inspector General of Customs aboard would hardly be regarded as figuring in an opium smuggling episode. Such, none the less, is the fact, as it appears in the evidence of a case which was up in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong in which the laodah, engineer and deckhand of the Jardine, Matheson launch Thistle are charged with smuggling and conspiring to smuggle opium.

The opium was brought to Shanghai on the Chinese revenue cruiser Ping Ching on the trip which brought Sir Francis Aglen here, according to the testimony in the case. The Ping Ching arrived on Christmas day and at 11:30 p.m., Mr. W. A. Skuse of the Customs saw a launch leave the ship for shore. The launch contained three men and three bags of opium. Two of the latter were seized, a third was thrown into the river and the men escaped. The bags seized contained 15 balls of opium valued at $7,500. From the description of the launch the Jardine, Matheson boat was under suspicion and an inspection by the River Police followed. Capt. P. M. B. Lake, Marine Superintendent of Jardine's, testified yesterday that at the inquiry instituted after the episode Mr. Chegwidden of the River Police gave evidence to the effect that the Thistle was inspected two hours after the smugglers were seen and the boilers found to be cold.

The accused were placed on the stand yesterday and denied all knowledge of the smuggling. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the Customs and Mr. G. H. Wright for the accused.

A further charge of conspiracy has been placed against a boy employed on the cruiser who is said to have given certain information to the police.

PRINCE JOHN BURIED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The funeral of Prince John took place at Sandringham today. Since last night the remains lay in front of the altar in Sandringham Church. Those present at today's ceremony were Their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Prince George, Prince Henry, Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud of Norway and Crown Prince Olaf. The congregation in the church included the respective Royal households. The service was exceedingly simple. The coffin was carried to the neighboring churchyard where the remains were buried in close proximity to those of a son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra who died in infancy. After the coffin had been lowered the King and Queen stepped to the graveside and dropped flowers into the grave.

CANTON HAS ROW OVER DEMOLISHING TEMPLES

Proposal To Tear Down Sacred Buildings To Make Better Roads Causes Friction

The proposed demolishing of the Confucius Temple and the Hall of Filial Piety and Brotherhood in Canton is causing great dissension among local Cantonese residents, as well as in Canton. A large number of them are opposed to the proposal, while others argue that the destruction of the two structures is justifiable as it would help to facilitate transportation and traffic in the Southern Metropolis.

The local Chaochow Guild yesterday despatched a telegram to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Generals Teen Chun-hsuan, Lu Yung-ting and Mo Yung-hsin, Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Governor Jui and the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, urging them to preserve these sacred buildings, as they are conducive to the moral uplift of the Canton populace.

To improve the municipality of the Kwangtung capital plans have been formulated to construct a large number of streets in the city. To carry out these projects it is planned to pull down the two sacred halls. A large number of people in Kwangtung, it is understood, are also greatly alarmed at the news and protests are coming in to Provincial Assembly continuously.

Foreign Mission Head Inspecting In Taichow

China Press Correspondence

Taichow, Kiangsu, January 18.—Taichow station has just received a visit from Dr. Egbert Smith of Nashville, Tenn., a member of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., who is making a tour of stations in Korea, China and Japan.

The abundant rains in this section promise a big crop in the spring. Today a light snow is falling and the Chinese are all happy because they say it means a good year.

German Iron Works In Lorraine Sequestrated

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Metz states that, at the request of the High Commissioner of the Government, the great German iron works owned by Thyssen, situated at Hagondange, in Lorraine, will be sequestrated.

Luxemburg Wants Allied Friendship

Grand Duchess Issues Proclamation On Future International Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Luxemburg, January 20.—The Grand Duchess has issued a proclamation declaring that the international relations of the country must be based on a cordial friendship with the Allies.

Finish Examination Of Opium Stock Today

Burning Of Final Batch Of Drug Expected To Begin Tomorrow

Examination of the final batch of opium which is to go into the Pootung kilns for destruction will be concluded today at the Ewo godowns and the burning of the drug is expected to begin tomorrow morning. Yesterday the officials inspected 142 chests of Patna opium, no irregularities being found.

More films were taken of the examination yesterday morning by the Commercial Press. A rather belated request was made yesterday afternoon by one Mr. Yi Ching-shih, an ex-Parliamentarian, to have the unburned drug turned over to the Allied Red Cross Societies. In response, Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the Commissioner for the Supervision of the Destruction of Opium, stated that the request should be made directly to the Central Government as he was here only to supervise the destruction.

RESIGNATION OF SHARP AS AMBASSADOR DENIED

American Envoy In France Returning To Paris To Resume His Post

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 20.—The report that Mr. Sharp, the United States Ambassador to France, is abandoning his post is denied. Mr. Sharp returns to Paris.

U.S. Envoy To Japan Is On Way To Harbin

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 22.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Morris, has left for Harbin.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

Peking has decided to hold the internal peace conference at Shanghai. Whether it takes place in the native city or in the International Settlement has not yet been decided upon. The sessions are not expected to begin before the China New Year.

The Cabinet on Wednesday cabled Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang that he and Drs. C. T. Wang and Wu Chao-chu and Messrs. Alfred Sze and Wei Chen-tsu had been appointed China's delegates to the Peace Conference by a Presidential mandate. Mr. Lu was instructed to negotiate with the Powers to allow China to have five delegates at the Conference.

The report that the Allies will restrain China in her activities at the European Conference has been denied. No such news was received from Paris. The report originated in a certain Eastern country.

In reply to the Fukien Provincial Assembly on the question of the opium traffic there, the Cabinet telegraphed that Tuchun Li Hao-chi had been instructed by the Central Government to adopt drastic measures for the prohibition of growing and illicit trading. However, as the territories now occupied by the Southern troops would not be affected by his orders the Assembly was requested to appeal directly to the Southern authorities to stamp out the evil.

Tuchun Chen Shu-fang of Shensi reports that he has refrained from going beyond his defense lines. He complained, however, that the Southern Commander, General Yu Yu-jen, was still pressing him hard and asked for instructions as to how to best deal with him.

General Sun Li-cheng, the Deputy Commander of the Fengtien troops, returned to Mukden yesterday to assume charge of the 27th Division. His office will be given to General Chen Kua, the Chief of Staff, for the time being.

According to a Hongkong telegram, Speaker Wu Ching-lien of the defunct Lower House has reorganised the Kuomingtang. As General Lu Yung-ting has refused to accept the leadership, Mr. Tang Shao-yi will head the clique.

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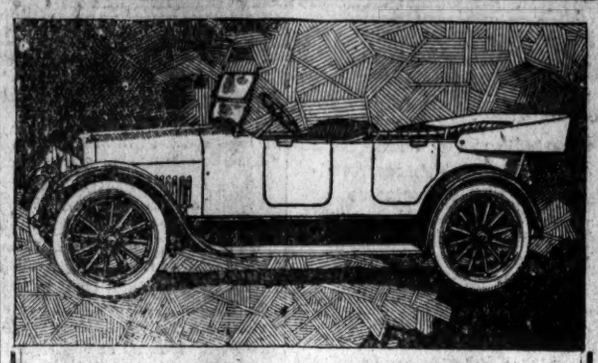

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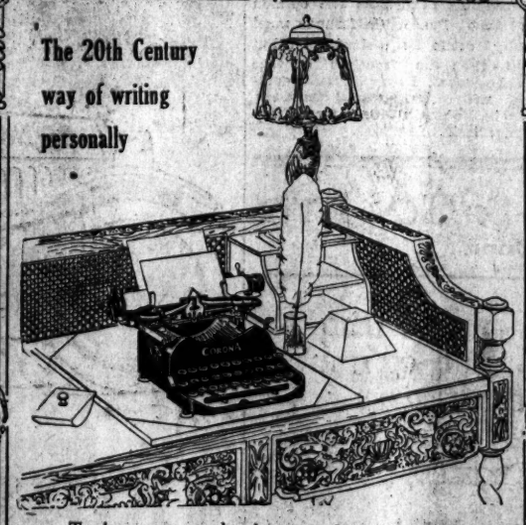

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Prussian Ministry has agreed to the proposal made by the State Government to hold the National Assembly in the non-Prussian town of Weimar.

New German Constitution Is Announced In Berlin

Bale, January 21.—The following are the chief points in the draft of the new German Constitution, which has been officially issued from Berlin:

The Empire comprises the present States and those seeking admission on a basis of self-determination.

Foreign affairs, commerce, banks and exchanges, labor and land legislation and aviation are among the matters which concern the Government of the Empire.

All Germans have the same rights before the law and all privileges and advantages of birth, social condition or creed are abolished.

The clause regarding religious freedom stipulates that no one may be compelled to make known his or her religious convictions.

The present distribution of landed property shall be modified by a wide process of home colonisation, details of which are not given.

No legislation shall be permitted against foreign languages spoken within the Empire.

The Reichstag shall be composed of two Chambers, namely, the People's Chamber and the States' Chamber. In principle there shall be one deputy for every million inhabitants. No one may be a member of both Chambers simultaneously. The legislative mandate for both Chambers shall be three years.

President Elected By People

The President of the Empire shall be elected by the whole German people for a term of seven years and shall be eligible for re-election. He shall represent the Empire in international matters, shall appoint diplomatists and shall have power to declare war in accordance with the laws of the Empire.

The Reichstag must approve foreign treaties.

The Government of the Empire shall be composed of a Chancellor and Ministers, all of whom shall be appointed by the President. The Chancellor and the Ministers should retire if the Chamber definitely passes a vote of "no confidence" in them.

AMERICAN COAL OUTPUT TOOK A LEAP IN 1918

Was 588,883,000 Tons, Increase Of 34,092,437 Over Previous Year

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Figures on last year's coal production in the United States, prepared by the Geological Survey and given out by the Fuel Administration, show an output of 585,883,000 tons of bituminous coal, an increase of 34,092,437 over the 1917 production.

SEA CONTROL BY BRITAIN IS DEFENDED BY MR. TAFT

Has Meant Equality For All Nations In Time Of Peace, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Toronto, January 20.—In a speech at the club today ex-President Taft said that Great Britain's supremacy at sea in times of peace always meant equality for all nations and in times of war Great Britain must maintain her fleet to resist unjust aggression. If she did not she would starve in a week.

BRITISH WILL SUPPORT LEAGUE, SAYS HENDERSON

Labor Leader Expresses Confidence Wilson Will Win Out In His Aims

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Berne, Switzerland, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, in an interview with the Associated Press said: "President Wilson will achieve a workable and feasible League of Nations and will have the full strength and influence of Great Britain solidly behind him."

SIR ASHTON WEBB HEADS BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—Sir Ashton Webb has been elected President of the Royal Academy in succession to Sir Edward Poynter, who has resigned.

STRIKE IN BRUNSWICK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 21.—A message from Brunswick states that a general strike has broken out there.

Moulding Of Public Opinion Necessary To Move Council In Vice Fight, Speakers Say

Moral Welfare Committee Meeting Pledges Effort To Bring Pressure To Bear On Municipal Body To Change Regulations

A determined effort to enlist the support of the Municipal Council, by moulding public opinion against the present system of regulating vice in the Settlement, was pledged last night at the meeting of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, the first public gathering to consider measures to be taken to deal with the problem. The meeting, held at the Church House, was well attended.

Speakers discussed the question from physical, moral and spiritual angles, arguing for pressure to be brought on the members of the Municipal body in order that some steps may be taken to "release the many thousands of prostitutes in the Settlement from slavery," and to raise the present low moral standard of the community.

Dean A. J. Walker, of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Bishop F. R. Graves, of the American Church Mission, and Dr. Margaret Polk delivered addresses. Dr. F. Rawlinson presided.

In opening the meeting Dr. Rawlinson said: "It is our duty, as representatives of Western Nations, to prove to the Chinese people that we are alert to these problems and that, as Westerners, we will unite our efforts to influence conditions to make standards higher."

Dr. Rawlinson pointed out the need of fostering sympathy for the movement. He said that venereal diseases, their causes and results, constituted a paramount issue, and foresaw a bitter fight ahead before existing regulations or conditions could be changed.

Bishop Graves believed that the committee was attacking the problem in a sensible way and the published pamphlets were noticeably reasonable. He cited the change in attitude by the Municipal Council toward the opium question and saw, in this, encouragement for the workers in the present agitation despite the fact that the Council has already frowned on their efforts.

"The committee has apparently made no effort on the Municipal Council but the members should not be discouraged at this," he said. "Every moral question that has arisen in Shanghai has had the same history; the first instinct of a councillor upon the presentation of such a question is irritation. The ordinary course of business is interrupted and then letters come from the secretary of the Council with the information that 'nothing can be done and the present state of affairs can not be improved.' It was so in the early days of the fight against opium. The Council could not see their way clear to suppress the traffic. But the Council will follow the wishes of the ratepayers."

The speaker pointed out the pressing importance of the movement from the standpoints of contagion and sanitation. "We all have a part in it; the war has proved that the world's races are partners in each others' faults and sins and our duty is plain," he said.

"Shanghai is considered the head of movements in this country and we owe it to Shanghai and to China to take an interest in this question that a concerted public opinion may result," Bishop Graves concluded.

Dr. Margaret Polk challenged the arguments of vice promoters and refuted the claims of those who claim that the system of prostitutes is necessary for the home, for health of man and for protection of women against assault.

The speaker bitterly arraigned the men and women of Shanghai "who would sit idly by because landlords of the Settlement receive higher rent for houses used as brothels and taxes lessened because licenses received from houses of ill-fame realised a substantial amount of money."

She submitted that men lacked chivalry, fatherhood, brotherhood and manhood when they did not raise a voice as the Municipal Council included in the annual budget "the salary of a city physician to determine whether or not certain human beings are fit to serve men."

Dr. Polk quoted statistics showing that the majority of gonorrhea and syphilis cases can be traced directly or indirectly to houses of prostitutions. She closed with a plea for interest among women.

Dr. Rawlinson agreed that it was a woman's question and suggested that "The women of Shanghai should get hold of the Municipal Council as the ordinary wife gets hold of the ordinary husband."

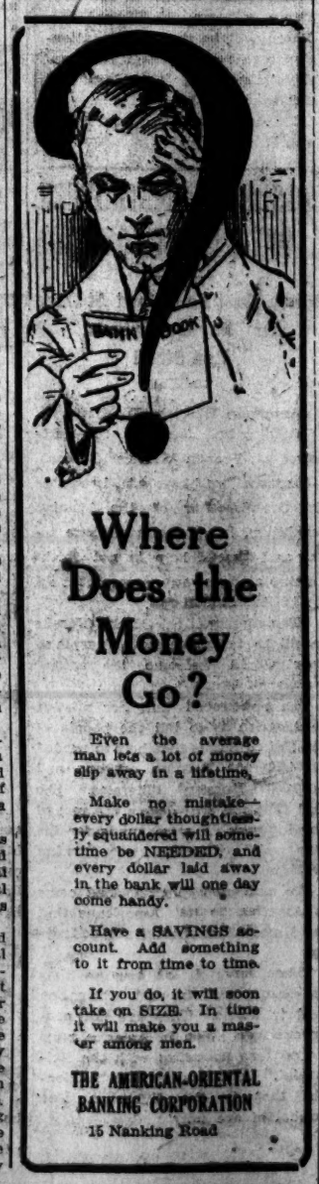
Dean Walker said that he found the post of secretary to a Moral Welfare Committee a post of considerable interest. During the past week he had been told by a doctor that the committee ought to leave the medical side alone and confine its attention to morals; a literary man had said that the only hope of success lay in making certain forms of illness a civic offense. One had writen him a letter telling him to leave the unfortunates alone and preach against society, while another had advised leaving society alone and educating the unfortunates. Today he had heard that to push the thing into a corner was the only way to deal with it and a week ago today he was told that the only remedy was publicity and light. In much counsel is an aching head, but there were two points that at the moment he was prepared to hold against all comers.

The first was the need of positive teaching. Every one that used the words "social evil" once ought to be made to say the words "social boon" at the least ten times. There were people who shook their sorrowing heads that needed to be reminded that but for this social gift they would have had no heads to shake. In the marriage service of the English Prayer Book was to be found a very good and succinct statement of positive teaching. Man can either behave like a brute beast that has no understanding, following solely his natural appetite, or he can behave like a man that has understanding, and make his natural appetite subject to a spiritual end. That end is stated to be threefold, the procreation of further potentially spiritual beings; the protection of the robe of modesty, and the increase of spiritual energy by the mutual service of man and wife. Every man and woman who acquires some such view of marriage not only perceives the vandalism of prostitution but gains a certain inspiration which elevates above appetite and throws out an influence which tames the appetite in others. The teaching of children was a separate matter but there also positive teaching was very desirable. Modesty was a positive gift.

The second matter of which he wished to speak was the outrageous way in which poor old "human nature" was held responsible for sins which ought really to be laid at the door of human avarice. If there was no money in the business, the business as a business would cease. Of the thousands of Chinese prostitutes in Shanghai, a large proportion had been practically sold by their relatives.

Without condemning the parents, it must be said that money was the motive. The purchaser had the same motive and him we might condemn.

Landlords were moved by the same avarice, unless they were refusing higher rents for more ordinary tenants. The claim put forward that all these were but finding a supply for a fixed demand was one of the hypocrisies of hypocrisies. If the demand was fixed, why all the varied enterprise of effort to excite man's appetite that he may make use of the supply. We should cease to blame mother nature for the misdemeanors of avarice.



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MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IS GAINING IN PORTUGAL

In Control In North And Manuel Is Proclaimed King In Oporto

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 21.—It is officially reported that the movement for the restoration of the monarchy, headed by Couceiro, has triumphed in North Portugal and Couteiro has formed a Government at Oporto. It is reported that Lisbon has also joined the movement and Manuel has been proclaimed King there.

An official message from Lisbon states that the Monarchist movement is confined to Oporto, Braza and Vizen, where Couceiro proclaimed Manuel King of Portugal despite the opposition of the leader of the Monarchist party, who showed the President a telegram from Manuel declaring that he was opposed to attempts to restore the monarchy.

It is unofficially reported that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Portugal and warships have been sent to Oporto.

Vigo, January 21.—Couceiro has proclaimed Manuel King of Portugal at Oporto amidst the enthusiasm of the troops and population. The town of Valencia refused to adhere to the monarchical movement and Couceiro has sent troops there to crush the opposition. Many motor cars containing refugees belonging to the Republican Party have arrived at Valencia in order to cross the frontier into Spain, but have been prevented.

Vigo, January 20.—Travelers state that a monarchist rising has broken out in many towns in Northern Portugal, including Oporto and it is stated that Senhor Paiva Couceiro has proclaimed himself Premier and Minister of War.

MACAO GETS REPORTS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Macao, January 23.—A telegram from Lisbon states that, after the Democratic Insurrection in Santarem had been suppressed, disturbances of a monarchical character occurred on the 19th in Oporto, Braga and Vizen. The Government proclaimed martial-law and suitable measures were adopted to guarantee the maintenance of order. Lisbon and the rest of the country are quiet.

WANT CONSTANTINOPLE AN INTERNATIONAL CITY

Turkish Capital And Straits Cannot Revert To Former State, Says French Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 21.—Le Temps considers that Constantinople and the Straits must become international territory. It attaches great significance to the fact that the British general commanding the Allied forces has taken over policing and sanitation in Constantinople owing to disorder and submits that Constantinople must not be allowed to revert to its former state.

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You'll find that Dunlop Tyres come out of the mileage—the only test—with a superiority which is comforting to the owner who values efficiency on each unit of his car.

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Scheme Proposed In Peking Would Attract International Bankers, Assuring Efficiency

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 18.—A few days ago news was received here that a great deal of interest was being taken in London in China's assets and erpecially in her railways. The immediate occasion for this interest was not then known, but it now appears that the London public is at last beginning to be aware to what extent China has been pawning her assets, especially her railways, and thos. financially interested in the matter in London and in New York also are wondering whether it is too late to retrieve the situation. Anxiety was intensified by the news of the Peking-Suiyuan railway loan, which, though it is nominally nothing more than a loan, establishes for Japanese finance a very strong presumptive right and interest in the line and indirectly a new Japanese strategic hold on Peking. It now appears that there is a movement suggested which if carried to realisation will place the railways of this country on an absolutely new basis, politically, financially and administratively.

There is a very strong feeling that with the reconstructive period there will be such demands for capital and for investing energy of every form, that there is danger lest the method of the past in regard to Chinese railways may lead to results even more unsatisfactory than those of the past, when the only principle governing Chinese railway loans has been the principle of unqualified competition, combined with the necessity for making the proposed loan appear palatable to the particular Chinese official at the moment responsible. In the past Legations have backed up railway loans for political reasons, for strategic reasons, and for all sorts of reasons except that the given railway would be an advantage to China. It is true that there has in each case been advantage to China but that has never been the primary consideration.

At the present moment there is a feeling in responsible quarters that the time for a species of competition in which the basis was not solely a business basis, but was partly political, to say the least, has gone by and that the time for international co-operation rather than international scramble has come. It has been suggested that in future all foreign railway interests in China should be pooled under the control of an international railway commission. The establishment of this commission would probably involve some rearrangement of the present capital investment in railways in China. There might be a sacrifice of British interest and the introduction of American interest, but the main point is that the whole of China's railway investment should be internationalised, by a process of pooling.

The scheme is only in the stage of preliminary and informal discussion, but here in Peking there is strong support for it in several quarters. It is pointed out that a scheme of this kind could not stop short at mere pooling of interest, either present or future. There must be correlatively some sort of Railway Commission in permanent being, the business of which should be to maintain a watch over the management of China's railways so as to ensure that they were being efficiently used, and thus guaranteeing a return on invested capital; and it is quite possible that this permanent commission would take a direct part in the management of the railways. It would have very definite responsibilities for the future, one of these being to direct the Government, or to advise the Government, as to the extension of its network of railways. Either this commission or a specially established body, it is suggested, should adjudicate on all tenders for the building of railways, and these should be invited, whenever a new railway is to be built, from the whole world, and contract being awarded to the best tenderer, quite irrespective of nationality or political considerations.

It is seen at once that if anything like the foregoing scheme finds favor, the political as well as the financial bondage of China will be greatly ameliorated. Instead of being an inmate of a reformatory she may be a youth in an educational establishment. There will not be perfect liberty, but there will be a much closer approach to it than anything China has known for many years. There cannot be perfect liberty until many conditions are fulfilled that at present are not fulfilled; but liberty will be much nearer.

If the scheme goes through, even in its least ambitious form, it is proposed that, out of the savings China will effect, a sum should be set aside for a memorial to Mr. Philander C. Knox.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS USE CHINA REVENUE CRUISER

Quantity Of Drug Seized Here As It Left The Steamer Ping Ching

A Chinese revenue cruiser with the Inspector General of Customs aboard would hardly be regarded as figuring in an opium smuggling episode. Such, none the less, is the fact, as it appears in the evidence of a case which was up in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong in which the laodah, engineer and deckhand of the Jardine, Matheson launch Thistle are charged with smuggling and conspiring to smuggle opium.

The opium was brought to Shanghai on the Chinese revenue cruiser Ping Ching on the trip which brought Sir Francis Aglen here, according to the testimony in the case. The Ping Ching arrived on Christmas day and at 11:30 p.m., Mr. W. A. Skuse of the Customs saw a launch leave the ship for shore. The launch contained three men and three bags of opium. Two of the latter were seized, a third was thrown into the river and the men escaped. The bags seized contained 15 balls of opium valued at $7,500. From the description of the launch the Jardine, Matheson boat was under suspicion and an inspection by the River Police followed. Capt. P. M. B. Lake, Marine Superintendent of Jardine's, testified yesterday that at the inquiry instituted after the episode Mr. Chegwidden of the River Police gave evidence to the effect that the Thistle was inspected two hours after the smugglers were seen and the boilers found to be cold.

The accused were placed on the stand yesterday and denied all knowledge of the smuggling. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the Customs and Mr. G. H. Wright for the accused.

A further charge of conspiracy has been placed against a boy employed on the cruiser who is said to have given certain information to the police.

PRINCE JOHN BURIED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The funeral of Prince John took place at Sandringham today. Since last night the remains lay in front of the altar in Sandringham Church. Those present at today's ceremony were Their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Prince George, Prince Henry, Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud of Norway and Crown Prince Olaf. The congregation in the church included the respective Royal households. The service was exceedingly simple. The coffin was carried to the neighboring churchyard where the remains were buried in close proximity to those of a son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra who died in infancy. After the coffin had been lowered the King and Queen stepped to the graveside and dropped flowers into the grave.

CANTON HAS ROW OVER DEMOLISHING TEMPLES

Proposal To Tear Down Sacred Buildings To Make Better Roads Causes Friction

The proposed demolishing of the Confucius Temple and the Hall of Filial Piety and Brotherhood in Canton is causing great dissension among local Cantonese residents, as well as in Canton. A large number of them are opposed to the proposal, while others argue that the destruction of the two structures is justifiable as it would help to facilitate transportation and traffic in the Southern Metropolis.

The local Chaochow Guild yesterday despatched a telegram to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Generals Tsen Chun-hsuan, Lu Yung-ting and Mo Yung-hs'n, Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Governor Jui and the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, urging them to preserve these sacred buildings, as they are conducive to the moral uplift of the Canton populace.

To improve the municipality of the Kwangtung capital plans have been formulated to construct a large number of streets in the city. To carry out these projects it is planned to pull down the two sacred halls. A large number of people in Kwangtung, it is understood, are also greatly alarmed at the news and protests are coming in to Provincial Assembly continuously.

Foreign Mission Head Inspecting In Taichow

China Press Correspondence

Taichow, Kiangsu, January 18.—Taichow station has just received a visit from Dr. Egbert Smith of Nashville, Tenn., a member of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., who is making a tour of stations in Korea, China and Japan.

The abundant rains in this section promise a big crop in the spring. Today a light snow is falling and the Chinese are all happy, because they say it means a good year.

German Iron Works In Lorraine Sequestrated

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Metz states that, at the request of the High Commissioner of the Government, the great German iron works owned by Thyssen, situated at Hagondange, in Lorraine, will be sequestrated.

Luxemburg Wants Allied Friendship

Grand Duchess Issues Proclamation On Future International Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Luxemburg, January 20.—The Grand Duchess has issued a proclamation declaring that the international relations of the country must be based on a cordial friendship with the Allies.

Finish Examination Of Opium Stock Today

Burning Of Final Batch Of Drug Expected To Begin Tomorrow

Examination of the final batch of opium which is to go into the Pootung kilns for destruction will be concluded today at the Ewo godowns and the burning of the drug is expected to begin tomorrow morning. Yesterday the officials inspected 142 chests of Patna opium, no irregularities being found.

More films were taken of the examination yesterday morning by the Commercial Press. A rather belated request was made yesterday afternoon by one Mr. Yi Ching-shih, an ex-Parliamentarian, to have the unburned drug turned over to the Allied Red Cross Societies. In response, Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the Commissioner for the Supervision of the Destruction of Opium, stated that the request should be made directly to the Central Government as he was here only to supervise the destruction.

RESIGNATION OF SHARP AS AMBASSADOR DENIED

American Envoy In France Returning To Paris To Resume His Post

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 20.—The report that Mr. Sharp, the United States Ambassador to France, is abandoning his post is denied. Mr. Sharp returns to Paris.

U.S. Envoy To Japan Is On Way To Harbin

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 22.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Morris, has left for Harbin.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

Peking has decided to hold the internal peace conference at Shanghai. Whether it takes place in the nativ city or in the International Settlement has not yet been decided upon. The sessions are not expected to begin before the China New Year.

The Cabinet on Wednesday cabled Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang that he and Drs. C. T. Wang and Wu Chao-chu and Messrs. Alfred Sze and Wei Chen-tsu had been appointed China's delegates to the Peace Conference by a Presidential mandate. Mr. Lu was instructed to negotiate with the Powers to allow China to have five delegates at the Conference.

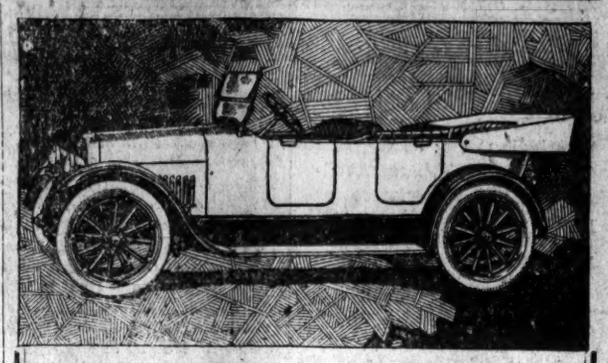
The report that the Allies will restrain China in her activities at the European Conference has been denied. No such news was received from Paris. The report originated in a certain Eastern country.

In reply to the Fukien Provincial Assembly on the question of the opium traffic there, the Cabinet telegraphed that Tuchun Li Hao-chi had been instructed by the Central Government to adopt drastic measures for the prohibition of growing and illicit trading. However, as the territories now occupied by the Southern troops would not be affected by his orders the Assembly was requested to appeal directly to the Southern authorities to stamp out the evil.

Tuchun, Chen Shu-fang of Shensi reports that he has refrained from going beyond his defense lines. He complained, however, that the Southern Commander, General Yu Yu-jen, was still pressing him hard and asked for instructions as to how to best deal with him.

General San Li-cheng, the Deputy Commander of the Fengtien troops, returned to Mukden yesterday to assume charge of the 27th Division. His office will be given to General Chen Kua, the Chief of Staff, for the time being.

According to a Hongkong telegram, Speaker Wu Ching-lien of the defunct Lower House has reorganised the Kuomingtang. As General Lu Yung-ting has refused to accept the leadership, Mr. Tang Shao-yi will head the clique.



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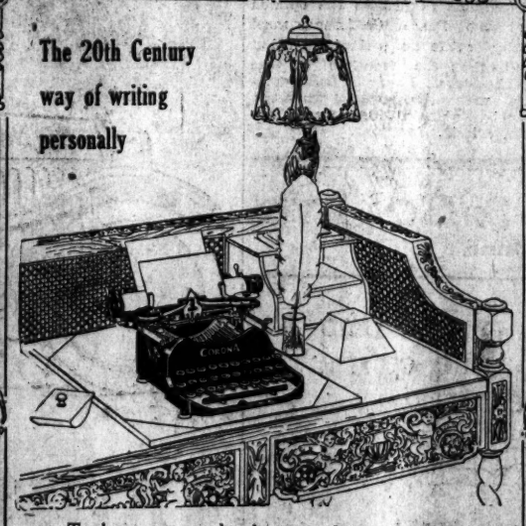

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

UNITED STATES REOPENS TRADE WITH PALESTINE

Rescinding Of Order Makes Figs, Dates, Tobacco Available For Commerce

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The War Trade Board today rescinded restrictions on American exports from and imports into Palestine, with a trade route reaching out by rail and caravan across Persia. Figs, dates and tobacco are among the most generally known articles of commerce made available under the new order.

70 ARE GRADUATED AT KAIFENG SCHOOL

China Press Correspondence

Kaifeng, Fu., January 18.—The Government Preparatory School has just graduated seventy students that have finished the course in German after five years of study. There is great disappointment on the part of the students because Honan Province can not carry out its intention originally announced of sending these—at least forty of the best—to Germany to carry on their studies. They must for the present, at least, content themselves in schools of China. Frau Marie Netz, who has taught them German for three years, has just gone to Peking, whence she hopes to return to Germany as soon as Siberia clears up so she can go by rail. Mr. Schott, the other German teacher, returns at once to Tientsin.

This school will in February receive a new class of seventy in English to take the places of those just graduated. Likely no more German classes will be received. There is much demand for English—there already being an English class of 140 in the school. If we may judge by precedents there will be at least twelve or fifteen hundred students from all parts of the province that will try in the competitive examination for the new English class. The fame of this school has penetrated to every nook and cranny of this great province and they come flocking by train, by cart, by barrow, by donkey, and on foot—some walking two weeks to get to the capital for the examination.

The School of Mines has just graduated a class of thirty-seven. It was expected these would finish their course with a few years of practical mining at Chaochow, but this too must be postponed for the authorities are not ready to carry out the plan. A little more financial foresight and less promising would help in these parts.

The aftermath of the international feasting over peace continues. Governor Chao has recently been entertained at elaborate dinners given by Rev. W. Eugene Fallee, and also by Messrs. Stanley and Smith of the Y.M.C.A. He seems to like foreign food. Another proof that he is not afraid of foreign things is the fact that he now rides a motor cycle with a side car. Things are moving in the interior.

Many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Whitfield Guinness of the C.I.M. will sympathize with them in the loss by appendicitis of their little eight-year old girl Mary.

MORE BANK CLAIMS HEARD

Judgment in favor of the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank was given in two of the cases brought against bank debtors in the Mixed Court before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan yesterday. The claims in which judgments were given were those against Schuchardt and Schulte, for Tls. 9,615.50, and against the Ostasiatischer Lloyd, for $6,354.71. The case against Carlowitz and Co., a claim for Tls. 42,812.70, was adjourned. Mr. G. D. Musso was appointed receiver for one-half share in the Deutsche Druckerie.

Secret Treaties Important Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

an investigation will be held into the internal conditions in Russia. This decision is due chiefly to disinclination in certain quarters to have direct dealings with the Bolsheviki.

M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister to Russia, strongly influenced the decision of the Council not to invite the Soviets. He read an article written by a Soviet chief saying that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George were too reactionary for the Soviets to deal with. He also gave exact data concerning Bolshevik forces, saying that they did not exceed 90,000 men and that the remainder are unarmed and unclothed.

Lloyd George Explains Position

London, January 21.—Reuter's Agency learns, with reference to the misunderstanding which seems to have arisen concerning Mr. Lloyd George's attitude with regard to Russia which was mentioned in the cables on the 13th, that it should be pointed out that he did not suggest that the Bolshevik leaders Lenin and Trotsky should be invited to sit at the Peace Conference as representatives of Russia; but, in order that the Associated Governments might have the fullest and most reliable information concerning the position in Russia, that representatives of all sections of public opinion in Russia should go to Paris in order to express their views. It is emphasised that this is not at all the same thing as a proposal that they should be invited to the Peace Conference.

Britain And America Each Have Plan For League Of Nations

Paris, January 20.—Lord Robert Cecil has completed the British plan for the League of Nations and it is also stated that President Wilson's scheme has been drawn up and is all ready for the constitution of a Grand Committee on the subject at the next full meeting of the Peace Conference. It is reported that both President Wilson's and Lord Robert Cecil's schemes closely follow the lines of the proposals made by General Smuts.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Lord Robert Cecil declared that Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey cannot be admitted to the League but should be allowed to join as soon as the League is satisfied that they are entitled to rank among the trustworthy nations of the world. One criterion of trustworthiness with regard to Germany would lie in the establishment of a government freed from military dominance. Moreover, it was obvious that Germany cannot be admitted until she had brought order out of the present chaos and the completion of the new government had been seen.

With regard to Austria, trustworthy governments must be established in the new States which are now being formed. There was no reason not to admit them when they showed themselves fitted.

It was impossible to make predictions concerning Turkey and they must await the territorial settlement made by the Peace Conference.

Very similar conditions existed with respect to Bulgaria and the League would want to know that she had "abandoned the idea of being the Prussia of the Balkans" before admitting her.

Dominions Want Place In League Of Nations

Paris, January 21.—Momentous claims are to be raised at the Peace Conference by the British self-governing Dominions in connection with the formation of the League of Nations. They will ask to be admitted to the League with the status of individual nations whose sovereignty, so far as internal affairs are concerned, shall be clearly recognised by the world although the right of Great Britain to control their foreign relations is admitted. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa claim the right to enter the League on the same basis as Belgium and the other smaller Powers.

London, January 21.—Reuter's correspondent in Paris authoritatively learns that, in order to assist the League of Nations Section, the British Cabinet at a very early stage appointed a committee representative of all the Dominions to consult with the Section. Several meetings of this committee have been held and, among other things, full consideration has been given to the part which the Dominions will play in the League of Nations. The conclusions of the committee in due course will be submitted to the British Cabinet and, if approved, will also be submitted to the Allied Conference.

Would Vote As Unit

Paris, January 22.—With regard to the status of the Dominions in the Council of the League of Nations, it is understood that although they claim to be entitled to equal numerical consideration with the smaller European States, they favor representation in the same form and manner as they are obtaining at the Peace Conference. They will be content, as the British Empire, to speak and vote as one voice and to vote as a unit in the League. The present panel system is regarded as working satisfactorily, and it is confidently felt that the representatives of the Dominions would always compose part, or even the whole if necessary, of the Imperial delegation at the League when a question closely affecting the Overseas Dominions should arise.

London, January 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that in order to ensure direct representation of the Dominions at the Peace Conference in all discussions in which the five big Powers participate, the British Government has decided to allocate the fifth seat to a delegate from the Dominions with separate representation by two other delegates from the Dominions when their special interests are concerned and at sittings of the full Conference. It is evident that through this allocation of the fifth seat, Newfoundland, who failed to secure the status of the big Dominions, will get her share of direct representation. At the opening of the Conference Mr. W. F. Lloyd, Premier of Newfoundland, occupied the fifth place in the British delegation.

Switzerland Would Join

Paris, January 21.—The President of the Swiss Confederation has arrived to submit to the Peace Conference that Switzerland claims membership of the League of Nations, communication with the sea, etc.

Italy Names Representative

Rome, January 20.—The Government has appointed Senator Schaloja to represent Italy at the International Committee for the League of Nations.

HEADS OF ALLIES MEET

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Great Allied and Associated Powers, assisted by the representatives of Japan, met on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Quai d'Orsay, Marshal Foch was also present at the meeting.

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Marquis Saionji, a former Prime Minister and chief of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, has left Tokio. It is thought, however, that it will not be possible for him to arrive in Paris before the beginning of March.

The President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will probably arrive in Paris shortly and will act as a Councillor of the Japanese Legation.

M. Ijuin, the Japanese Ambassador in Rome, who has been appointed by his Government as a member of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, has left Rome for Paris.

Division Of Austria Decided Finally At Peace Conference

Britain Replies To Protest Of German-Austria On Occupation Of Bordering Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 21.—A message from Vienna states that, replying to the protest made by the Government of German-Austria against the occupation of territory by neighboring States, the British Government expresses the opinion that the Peace Conference must finally settle its delimitation but until then the frontiers of the Czecho-Slovak Republic must coincide with its historial frontiers, namely, Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia.

MONGOLIAN RESIDENT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 23.—It is reported that the Government intends to appoint Yen Shih-chao as Resident Amban in Outer Mongolia and either Yen Shih-ching or Cheng Keh as Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Commission controlling the Chinese Eastern Railway.

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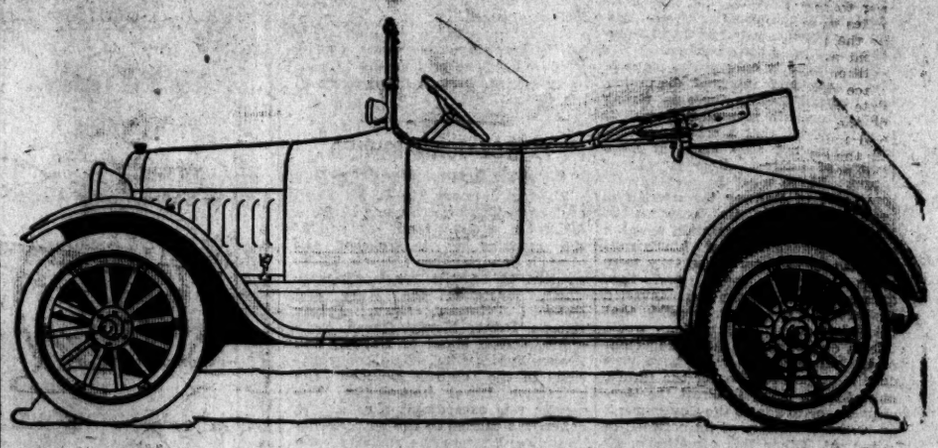

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BLUES AND ROWING CLUB WIN BASKETBALL GAMES

Training School And Navy Quintets Beaten At Y.M.C.A. Last Night

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Y.M.C.A. Blues	2	0	1.000
Rowing Club	2	1	.666
Training School	2	2	.500
American School	1	1	.500
U.S. Navy	1	2	.333
Y.M.C.A. Reds	0	2	.000

With Hening, Nichols and Glaucque leading the attack, the Y.M.C.A. Blues, leaders in the Amateur Basketball League, defeated the Training School quintet 54-28 last night at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. The second game of the doubleheader, between the Navy and Rowing Club, went to the Rowing Club quintet by a 26-17 score. A big crowd saw the games.

The summaries:

Y.M.C.A. Training School 28		Y.M.C.A. Blues 54
S. I. Toong	lf	Nichols
I. C. Wong	rf	Hening
M. F. Hsu		
C. G. Hoh	c	Glaucque
P. L. Koo	lg	Siler
C. S. Lin		
Z. T. Wong	rg	Roberts

Goals from floor: Toong, 3; Hsu, 1; Hoh, 4; Koo, 1; Lin, 1; Nichols, 5; Hening, 10; Glaucque, 7; Roberts, 3; Siler, 1. Goals from fouls: Toong, 8; Nichols, 1; Glaucque, 1. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Referee: Stauffer. Timer: V. W. Wong. Scorer: H. D. Lin.

U.S. Navy 17		S.R.C. 26
Connor	lf	Zellensky
Mack	rf	Scott
Folson	c	Little
		Neprud
Flaherty	lg	Kline
Ball	rg	Haskell
Colvir		

Goals from floor: Connor, 5; Mack, 1; Zellensky, 3; Scott, 4; Neprud, 1; Haskell, 4. Goals from fouls: Connor, 5; Zellensky, 2. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Referee: Stauffer. Timer: V. W. Wong. Scorer: H. D. Lin.

Harriers To Run Sunday

Race With New Athletic Club

The Shanghai Harriers will engage in an inter-club run with the newly formed Boys' Athletic Club next Sunday morning, following a course of about 6 miles through the Kiangwan district. The start will be made from Hongkew Park pavilion at 10 o'clock.

The Harriers are at present trying to arrange a run of about 3½ miles to be engaged in by members of the Defense Forces of the Settlement and it is hoped that the competition may be scheduled to take place during the next month on a date which will not conflict with any of the S.V.C. parades. Both team and individual prizes will be offered by the Club. Further details of the race will be published later.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening, beginning at 9.30 p.m.:

1. One Step—That Loving Rag..Adler
2. Waltz—In the Moonlight...de Jong
3. Fox Trot—
   Speckville Chimes .....Morse
4. One Step—All Aboard for Dixie Land ..... Gumble
5. One Step—
   At the Ball that's all.....Hill
6. Fox Trot—Zudera .....Shannon
7. Waltz—Mimi ..... Gardener
8. Fox Trot—
   The Florida Blues.....Phillips

A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-In-Charge.

AMERICAN NAVAL CHANGES

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, Cal., January 22.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Rear Admiral Edward I. Beach has been assigned to command the Mare Island Navy Yard, succeeding Captain Harry George, who retires February 1.

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'L'Ami Fritz' An Enjoyable Play

By Domino

L'AMI FRITZ
Comedies en 3 actes en prose
de Erckmann-Chatrian
Musique de Henri Marechal.

Cast:

Fritz Kobus, rentier celibataire....
M. Le Bris
David Sichel, rabbin.....M. J. Fredet
Frederic, arpenteur celibataire....
M. C. Baudou
Hanezo, percepteur.....M. C. Buy
Christel, fermier de Kobus..M. F. Roy
Joseph, bohemien.....M. Tisseau
Un Faucheur.....M. Barberot
Suzel, fille de Christel Mme. P. Tisseau
Catherine, servante de Kobus....
Mme. J. Lepetit
Lisbeth, femme de service.....
Mme. B. Magy

Faucheurs et Faneuses: Mesdames Barreau, Charrey, Fabre, Fredet, Herve-Bazin, Labansat. Messieurs M. Carisio, J. Meyer, A. Meyer, C. Magy, Rickers.

The French A.D.C. gave an excellent production of Erckmann-Chatrian's comedy "L'Ami Fritz" at the Lyceum Theater last night and a well filled house thoroughly enjoyed it. The play deals with both social and patriotic problems which are quite naturally entertwined. We have already given a brief outline of the plot.

To Mr. Le Bris fell the greater part of the work both in front of the footlights and behind the scenes. He produced the show and at the same time took the leading role. He had a difficult part to sustain, especially in the opening scene. In the hands of a weak actor this part of the production would have gone slow; as a matter of fact so well thought out was the business and so well delivered the long speeches that every one at once settled down to thoroughly appreciate the play.

I was sorry for Le Bris in this opening act. He was working like the fine actor he is to create the right impression in the house, yet time and time again he was interrupted by people coming in late. As it was the curtain did not ring up till half past nine but it was actually after ten when the last of the stragglers settled down. It is a very poor compliment to a crowd of hard working amateurs to find that a good deal of their work is thrown away owing to the thoughtlessness of many who will not go without either their coffee or final liqueur. Anyhow these late visitors did not appear to disturb Mr. Le Bris. He carried through long speeches splendidly and well deserved the big applause he continually won.

Quite one of the very best things in the performance was the great portrayal of David Sichel given by Mr. J. Fredet. The part is essentially a character one, and with a realistic make-up Mr. Fredet did wonders. He was greeted with applause after every speech, and he made many of them. But he well deserved all the nice things everyone said about him. Apart from being an excellent actor he is also a very fine elocutionist and when one considers that many English speaking folks were in the audience this is something to be thankful for.

C. Baudou had the part of Frederic. There is very much of broad comedy about it. Mr. Baudou seemed to quite enjoy it. He put plenty of action into it and kept everyone in a titter of laughter whenever he spoke. As a matter of fact sometimes he did not have to even speak to create a laugh. He had lots of very funny business and nowhere was he seen to better advantage than in the first scene when he allowed the music to get such hold upon him that he even ate his food to rhythm. By the way, that meal was wonderfully well carried through. Amateurs generally nibble a biscuit and sip at a glass of colored stuff and fondly imagine that they have convinced the audience that they have enjoyed a big repast. Last night every man at the table seemed to be hungry and they did all eat and I should imagine they were all well filled. No one appreciated the good things more than Mr. Baudou.

Messrs. Buy, Roy and Tisseau all carried out their parts in good style.

It was a real joy to the eyes to see Madame Tisseau in the part of Suzel. She was portraying a delightful girl of about twenty. Well, she was just the very thing. She simply captured the hearts of everyone on the dark side of the footlights with her pretty looks, her charming manner, and her musical voice. This is her first appearance at the Lyceum. Let us all devoutly hope that it will not be the last. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever and her portrayal of Suzel was certainly a thing of beauty. Mmes. Lepetit and Magy were both seen to advantage in minor roles.

The orchestra under Mr. A. de Kryger contributed not a little to the success of the evening by some well rendered numbers. The scenery was very effective and the same may be said for the costumes for which Madame Labansat was responsible.

"L'Ami Fritz" is to be repeated on Saturday night and it can be thoroughly recommended to everyone who likes a well acted comedy. The elocution is all so good that even those with but a smattering of French can follow quite well, and if they should miss a word the acting supplies the loss.

DR. STREET ON LINER IN NORTH SEA COLLISION

Shanghai Physician Not Injured When Steamers Crash Off Irish Coast

Dr. Lionel Street of Shanghai, now a major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, was a passenger on the Cunard liner Orduna, which collided with the Elder-Dempster steamer Konakry off the Irish Coast on December 1. He was uninjured and is now in France, attached to the Bureau of Personnel, American Red Cross, Paris.

The Orduna was on a voyage from New York to Liverpool and was able to resume the journey after the collision. Seven of the Konakry crew were killed and the steamer was badly damaged.

State Funeral For Korean Ex-Emperor

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 22.—Yi, the late ex-Emperor of Korea, will be accorded a state funeral.

Obituary

M. Eugene Maillard

M. Eugene Maillard, formerly District Chief of the French Municipal Police, died at his home in the French Concession Wednesday afternoon. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honor and had been decorated with the French Military Medal.

The funeral will be held this morning from St. Joseph's Church where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Burial will be at Lokawei Cemetery.

SHORT LOANS

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15 Nanking Road

News Brevities

The Rev. H. W. Luce, secretary of the China Christian Educational Association and formerly a member of the faculty of the Shantung Christian University, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel.

• • •

The Stewards of The Race Club have received designs from Messrs. Davies and Brooke, Palmer and Turner, Denham and Rose, Murphy and Dana, Lester, Johnson and Morriss, Weeks and Co., Ltd., and Arts and Crafts, Ltd., for the Race Club's Roll of Honor, which will be installed in the Coffee Room at the Grand Stand. The designs are now on view and the Stewards have decided that members shall vote for the design to be accepted at the Annual General Meeting to be held at the Grand Stand next Thursday, 30th instant. This decision is necessitated by the varied nature and excellence of designs submitted.

• • •

Shareholders and creditors of the former German Garden Club, Avenue Joffre, which had been sold by auction December 11, 1918, are notified by the French Mixed Court that a supplementary delay expiring February 8 is granted to them to hand over their titles to M. A. Du Pac de Marsoulies, the sequestrators' representative.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Captain A. P. Blunt, Chinese Labor Corps, and Winifred Grace Fawcett, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Fawcett. The marriage will take place shortly.

• • •

Dr. J. C. Ferguson left Shanghai for Peking last night.

• • •

Peking papers say that according to the census taken by the Metropolitan police, Peking has at present 70,000 poor people who are without any visible means of sustenance.

• • •

News of the wounding of Mr. Robert Barnett, brother of Mr. E. H. Barnett, marshall of the British Supreme Court, has been received at Shanghai. He received his wounds prior to the signing of the armistice. Another brother of Mr. Barnett was killed in France about 18 months' ago. Mr. Barnett has two other brothers who are now serving in the British army, one in France and the other in Mesopotamia.

• • •

In a private letter from London, under date November 29, the writer says. "We are now in the throes of a general election, and the questions that appear chiefly to concern the electors, are: 'What are we going to do with the Kaiser?' and 'Is Germany to be made to pay for the war?' I think the result ill be the triumphant return to power of Lloyd George and a Coalition Government. Anything else would mean chaos."

• • •

Sixty-five secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Associations from all parts of the country will be the guests at a reception to be held by the national committee of the association at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The secretaries will leave Shanghai for Sungkiang to attend the Y.W.C.A. Convention.

• • •

The Fredony Vaudeville Company opened a short engagement at the Apollo Theater last night, a good house greeting the variety entertainers. The Company will play the entire after-interval program tonight, tomorrow night and Sunday night.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

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Excellent for Motorists

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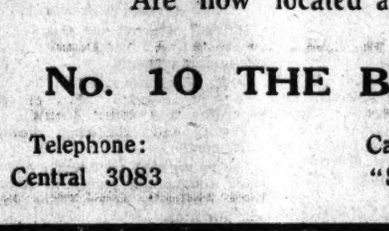

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Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit.....Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbrica Italian Automobili Torino.....Fiat Cars

Arrangements were made some time ago for monthly deliveries of the above mentioned cars.

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Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. Chicago.....Stewart produce

Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

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General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1202, and West 1213

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Phom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Head Office	Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.	

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. J. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang.
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

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Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

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G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
13 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 20,000,000
Reserve	Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the 4 monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
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Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
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Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Captal, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital	Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU-CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 21, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Muckerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Turkey	"	30-35
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	14-20
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	"	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Singan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Tuesday.
Thee P. & O. s.s. Naro (London Line) left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday afternoon and is expected to arrive early this morning.
The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Priam (European Line) left Hongkong for Shanghai at 7 o'clock on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru (Shanghai-Yokohama Line) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) with mails will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.
The M.M. s.s. Sphinx will be despatched for Marseilles via ports tomorrow and the tender conveying passengers and mails on board will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 a.m.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$645 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 230
Marine Insurances	
Canton	
North China	$405 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 120 B.
Yangtsze	$850
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$210 B.
	Tls. 26½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref.	$156
"Shell"	132/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 57½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$157 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 130½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$110½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 122½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 57½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 150
Kungyik	Tls. 131 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$100 B.
Green Island	$9 S.
Langkats	Tls. 20½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$83
Watson	$8.85
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.40 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 21
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 20
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 27

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Jan. 30

For Europe, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx Jan. 25

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Jan. 24

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 27

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919

Destruction of Opium Stocks

The burning of the Opium Stocks by order of the Chinese Government will be resumed at Pootung (close to Customs Signal Station) on 25th, 26th and 27th instant, commencing at 9 a.m. each day.

Entrance to the enclosure surrounding the incinerators will be by ticket only: a steam-launch will be at Hankow Road Jetty from 9 a.m. onwards each day to convey ticket holders to and from Pootung.

The vacant ground to the north of the enclosure will be open to non-ticket holders.

Tickets can be obtained on application to

MR. CHANG I-P'ENG,
Special Delegate for the Destruction of Opium Stocks,
c/o Commissioner of Customs,
at the Custom House.

Shanghai, 23rd January, 1919.

20948

Valuable Ground For Sale

A valuable and large piece of ground, about 3,000 Fangs, for sale, suitable for the erection of various kinds of factories or workshops. It is situated outside the South Gate (business centre); its front being on the Bund of the "Hsiang River" and backing on the Railway. The price is quite moderate.

Please address letters to Mr. Tsai Cheung-fu, No. 20, Sha Ho Street, of South Gate, Changsha, Hunan.

20935

NOTICE

I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debts whatsoever contracted, or any purchases made, by any person or persons, not authorised under my own signature or by my personal instructions.

JULIEN HEIMENDINGER,
Sole Proprietor of the
"Auto Castle,"
228 Avenue Joffre.

20940

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will issue new Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts to all holders of such documents covering goods stored at the above Wharves issued by the late Owners. All documents must be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch.
T. K. GOTOH,
p.p. Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

20893

WHY should you waste your time and have yourself left unserved just because you cannot get the man you want. The Y.M.C.A. Employment Bureau, can furnish you with men of every efficiency and capacity, even experienced compradores with good securities.

20795

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to
J. TH. MONCHEN,
TSINGTAO.
P. O. Box 115 20380

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

Cheap Sale

Until February 1st only Best Jade Stone Gold and Silverware for sale at 40% less than regular price.

Sing Fat & Co.
48-F Kiangse Road
20774

WHITE BORDEAUX WINES

Cunliffe, Dobson & Co., Bordeaux
Gold Ring Brand
Graves
Graves Superieur
Sauterne
Haut Sauterne
In Quarts and Pints

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Diseases.
Men and Women's Diseases.
Skin Diseases and Rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (606). Test of blood.
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) **Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.**
11 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2379.

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

ALLIED WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

The Organisations affiliated in the above Association have decided to divide the work of supplying warm garments for Siberia (for which work subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treas. of the different Organisations) as follows:

Padded garments (new), for adults, Siberian Comforts Fund,
Hon. Treas. H. H. Fox, Esq., C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General.

Padded garments (worn, Chinese), American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter,
Hon. Treas. J. J. Keegan, Esq., 4 The Bund.
(worn garments, in good condition, may be sent to 25 Ave. Edouard VII, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10—noon and 2—4 p.m.)

Women's garments (new), Russian Section, A.W.R.A.,
Mme. Grosse, Russian Consulate General.

Children's garments, padded and other (new), B.W.W.A.,
Hon. Treas. Sir H. de Sausmarez, H.B.M. Supreme Court.

Infants' clothing (new), Italian Women's Work
Hon. Treas. Monsieur Bena, 63 Szechuen Road and French Croix Rouge,
Hon. Treas. Monsieur Gilis, Municipalite Francaise.

All worn foreign clothing may be sent to the A.R.C., 18B Kiangse Road, or to Mr. H. H. Browett, Siberian Comforts Fund, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

20891

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

Just Arrived

STEEL FILES and OFFICE FURNITURE

4-DRAWER SECTIONS,
S-T-A-K-U-P UNITS,
BOOK CASES, ETC.

(The well-known MACEY Line)

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
'PHONE CENTRAL 4778 — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: "MACKRAUCK"

The Prest-O-Lite Battery is well and favorably known wherever automobiles are used.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

BRISTLES

SKINS

Born 1915 — Still existing

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venenal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT
One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bath-room attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

ONE small, very comfortable room free, with bathroom. Good home and excellent table. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

20947 J.26.

MOST comfortable communicating rooms free, furnished with every convenience. Small and large flats. Meals (of the best) served privately. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

20947 J.26

TO LET, near Bund, a comfortably furnished apartment of four rooms, together with bath, kitchen and servants' quarters. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

20921 J.26

ROOM and Board. Quiet street. Good cooking closely. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

20833 J.25.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.

20927

TO LET, beautifully furnished, detached house in French-town; garage and spacious lawn; four or six months from March 1st. Rent Tls. 150. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

20898 J.25

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

2086(

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns on Kiangse and Canton Roads. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Tel. No. East 24.

20936

SITUATIONS WANTED

RESPONSIBLE POSITION, as assistant manager or head of department of a foreign firm, wanted by a well-educated Chinese of good family. Is a good English correspondent and has keen business and executive abilities. Good connection with local Chinese authorities and government bureaux. Apply to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

20935 J.28.

LADY stenographer and typist of long experience, having held positions of trust, wishes position with a reputable firm. Has executive ability and can take charge of a department. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

20916 J.24

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 12

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by American importing firm, the following experienced men: One experienced in printing machinery and accessories: one with general local experience in handling chemicals, dyes and drugs: one with general machine tool experience. Must have knowledge of railway and mining supplies. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

20949 J.25.

WANTED, experienced stenographer and typist. Apply, stating nationality, experience and salary expected, to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

20946 J.30.

WANTED, for service in the Vladivostok office of the Young Men's Christian Association, a first-class stenographer. For particulars apply to Mr. Starrett, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Telephone North 3087.

20945 J.26.

WANTED, by American firm, a good stenographer and office assistant. Reply, stating salary expected, to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

20937 J.25.

WANTED, a lady to teach the piano in a girls' school. Apply St. Mary's Hall, Jessfield.

20929 J.24.

WANTED, experienced stenographer, by American export and import firm. Apply to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

20928 J.25.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, good mounted stereoscopic photographs, for use with a hand stereoscope. Views of scenery, travel in particular: good quality photos only wanted. Fair price will be paid for interesting pictures. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

20932 J.25.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a few hand and treadle sewing machines, prices exceptionally moderate. Repair orders promptly executed. Please apply to Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y. 15a, North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 1640.

20938 J.29.

FOR SALE, Scripps-Booth 2/3-seater car, in splendid condition, good as new, only been driven by owner. 20 miles per gallon guaranteed. Taels 1,100, or nearest. Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

20924 J.26.

FOR SALE, piano in good condition, $250 or nearest offer. Also one International Savings Bond 37 months paid. Will accept $275 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

20923 J.25.

FOR SALE, one "Indian" Flat twin motor cycle, 1918 model, in first-class order and condition. Those interested please apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

20919 J.26.

WANTED a gentle horse, suitable for carriage and riding. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

20899 J.24.

FOR SALE: One "Milburn" closed electric car, in excellent condition; most economical car to operate in Shanghai. Carries four passengers, runs 18 miles an hour; will run 50 miles on one charge. Anyone can drive in a day. Recently thoroughly overhauled and painted. Owner leaving for home. Car can be seen at Andersen, Meyer and Co., car number "1538." Reply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

20861 J.25.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Gloomy and still misty weather with fresh to strong northerly winds setting in again along the whole coast.

BIRTH

PRICE—Born to Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Price, at Taichow, Kiangsu, Jan. 16, 1919, a girl, Sarah Armistead.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 24, 1918

The Menace Of Bolshevism

INDICATIONS are daily multiplying that in the event of the Allies failing to arrive at some solution of the Bolshevik problem in Russia, the world for a very long time will have to face a situation at least as bad as that which existed during the great war. Bolshevism is showing a tendency not merely to remain in its original home, Russia, but to spread all over the map. It is steadily making its way across Europe. Every country has its seed of Bolshevism and the reason for this is not far to seek. It makes a perfectly natural appeal to those who have long felt the heavy hand of official repression and misrule. And it follows that the only fruitful soil in which Bolshevism can thrive is that where misrule and official corruption exist or have recently existed.

We have not to extend our vision very far in order to discover a concrete illustration of the theory postulated above. It is right here among us. In China we have the classic example of official misrule and oppression surviving in the twentieth century, with a chaotic and disorganised currency, with the land groaning under innumerable abuses, with the spectacle of the common people driven to brigandage or piracy by the pressing need of their daily rice, with a callous, avaricious, and unpatriotic officialdom serving as an everlasting reminder that names and forms might be changed, yet the spirit of an administration remain unaltered. In the case of China, the name of the Chinese Empire has been changed into the Chinese Republic, and the form of government has been altered from an autocracy into a "democracy." But that is all. All that has been done has been the mere changing of the name of the government. The evil and corruption of the Manchu regime have not been changed. If Bolshevism were to stalk abroad in the land tomorrow, who is to be held answerable and responsible? Can there be two answers to this question? We think not.

Elsewhere today will be found a significant message to the effect that Reuter's Agency in London learns that the latest reliable news from Moscow shows that the Bolsheviki for months have been organising an elaborate propaganda for revolutions in various parts of Asia, including China, and as soon as opportunity offers they are prepared to send agents, backed with large sums of money, to stir up trouble throughout Asia, thus threatening the peace and good order of the whole continent. The danger is not to be underrated or flouted. The fact that the Bolsheviki are prepared to back the movement with all the "money" they can print shows that they are determined to make a bold bid for survival. We have seen what German money has been able to achieve in the case of Russia. It has been estimated that Germany, just before the great Russian disaster, had spent some 72,000,000 roubles to aid her propaganda, which finally resulted in Russia's defection from the cause which she was the first to espouse in 1914. From the standpoint of the German Government of that time, the money was doubtless well spent. There is no more effective persuader than money in the case of ignorant and disaffected people, and we have not the slightest hesitation in affirming as a serious statement of fact that in China the Bolsheviki would find a happy hunting ground for the propagation of their theory of government.

And, while the European Peace Conference is already in session, China's own peace conference is still planning to meet. The warring nations of Europe are about to compose their quarrels, but the Chinese militarists, who have usurped the authority of the Chinese people, have not yet commenced to settle their differences. One notes the situation of China with a feeling of tragedy and a sense of futility.

Japanese Propaganda In China

The Peking and Tientsin Times has the following editorial in its issue of January 14: The Nichi Nichi, one of the best-known Japanese newspapers, recently printed a remarkable article on propaganda work in China, to which brief reference was made in our last issue. The Japanese journal deplores the fact that certain Allied newspapers, in China, ourselves included, exercise so much more influence over the Chinese than the Japanese press. It declares that the Allied newspapers have tended towards anti-Japanese propaganda, and that their influence far outweighs that of the Japanese organs of propaganda in this country. The Japanese Government and people are urged to "take note of this," and to improve the Japanese press in China so as to enable it "to defend the Empire properly and engage in rightful propaganda work." Presumably the idea is that large Japanese controlled papers in English or Chinese should be established solely for the purpose of Japanese propaganda in China.

It is, indeed, remarkable, seeing the facility with which the Japanese can read and write Chinese, how little influence their press in China exercises over the Chinese public. Indeed, it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the Japanese organs printed in Chinese owe what fluctuating popularity they enjoy solely to their ability to write more frankly upon Chinese affairs, in times of political crisis, than the Chinese press. It is not when they are defending or expounding Japanese policy, but when they are able to avail themselves of extra-territorial privileges to print articles which would bring about the immediate suppression of any Chinese newspaper, that they are in most demand among Chinese readers. There have been times, we believe, when the Shuntien Jih Pao of Peking has been the most popular and widely circulated of the papers printed in Chinese in the Capital, but this transient popularity was never due to the paper's articles upon Japanese policy, but to the fact that while the rest of the Peking press was muzzled this paper alone was in a position to speak freely about China's internal situation.

It is to be doubted whether any Japanese paper, in whatever language printed, and however substantially backed financially, would make much impression upon Chinese thought if it were known to be an organ of Japanese propaganda. Such influence as the British and American papers in China enjoy is due to the fact that they are completely independent. The Japanese knows, of course, is that every editorial article touching upon Far Eastern affairs in the foreign press in China is "inspired" by the British or American Legation. Articles printed in this paper at the time of the Twenty-One Demands incident, resulted in a fierce press campaign in Japan against the British Minister, and Dr. Morrison, who were supposed to have "inspired" them. It never, apparently, occurred to the Japanese critics that the editor of a British paper could, and did, have views of his own. He was supposed, apparently, to be receiving telephonic or written instructions from the British Minister, or Dr. Morrison, when he had not even the privilege of knowing what either of these gentlemen thought about the negotiations. To the best of our belief the American press in China has been equally free from all official influence or interference. It is not the custom of Anglo-Saxon officials to "inspire" or to control the press of their nationals, and doubtless there have been numerous instances in which they have been anything but pleased at the particular views expressed in the British and American journals in China.

What official propaganda has been conducted in China by the British Government, during the war, has been entirely independent of the British newspaper, which are, and always have been, business enterprises. It has been their privilege, during the war, to defend and expound the Allied cause, and if they have any complaint to make, it is not that they have been inspired or controlled by British officials, but that they have received so little assistance from the latter. If their propaganda has met any success or appreciation it has not been due to subsidies or "inspiration"—which have been entirely lacking—but to their presentation of an unassailable case for the policies of their country during the war. German propaganda, upon which millions of dollars were spent, failed in the long run because it was based upon mendacity and misrepresentation. The Germans were willing to pay substantial sums to foreign and Chinese papers which would print their "Half Seas Over Service." Throughout the war Chinese and foreign papers which have required Reuter's telegrams, have had to pay for them upon a purely business basis. The secret of successful propaganda, then, lies, not in the expenditure of huge sums of money in subsidising the foreign press, or energy in "inspiring" it, but in furnishing the journalists with a good case, and allowing them a free hand to expound it. And when the Japanese can do the same they can count upon at least as good results.

The failure of Japanese propaganda in China has been due to the mistaken policies of the Japanese Government. No amount of writing by the ablest journalists in the world, could have convinced intelligent Chinese of the justice or propriety of the Twenty-One Demands. It would have been as difficult successfully to defend Japan's action in this respect, as that of Germany in connection with the violation of Belgium. The truth, the actual facts, would always have been available to refute every explanation, however plausible, offered by Japanese apologists. These demands, and other more recent actions of Japan in China were criticised, not because of prejudice against, or hostility towards, Japan, but because they were incompatible with the principles for which the Allies professed to be fighting. Confident always of the eventual triumph of the Allied cause, convinced of the iniquity of Prussian policies, the British and American papers in the Far East were bound, if sincere, to rebuke the application of Prussian doctrines to China by a stronger neighbor. The Japanese had a bad case to start with. They ruined it by insincerity and evasion, when challenged to declare their intentions. Their propaganda, even if carried on with the intensity and unscrupulousness of the Germans, could not have made black appear white, or vice versa. We suggest then, that any Japanese propaganda for the establishment of more friendly relations between Japan and China must be based upon irreproachable relations between the two Governments. The policies which interfere with cordial relations, and complete confidence, between Peking and Tokio, must be abandoned, the obstacles to sincere friendship must be removed. The Nichi Nichi rightly remarks that "to leave the situation as it is and expect to cement Sino-Japanese friendship is like waiting 'for the water of the Whangpoo to become clear.'" To remedy this, what is needed is not propaganda, but atonement. The muddied waters of Japanese diplomacy in the Far East, during the past four years, at present constitute an obstacle to sincere friendship that no amount of propaganda can surmount.

Japanese View Of The Morphine Question

The Hochi waxes wroth over the charges brought by foreign journals in the Far East against Japanese engaged in the practice of smuggling morphine and other drugs into China. Says this journal: Because opium smoking poisoned the Chinese people, England which has amassed big fortunes by exporting the narcotic to China has promised to stop exportation altogether by the agreement entered into in 1911, which provided that the amount of exportation shall be cut down gradually until it is altogether stopped in seven years, that is in 1917, the Hochi editor reminds us. Japan also participated in the opium conference of 1909 in Shanghai to promise, together with ten other nations, to stop opium importation into China. When such promise has been made, and as Japan is advocating friendship for China, Japan should not grudge to do her part in annihilating the pernicious opium habits which are injurious to the progress of China. But the foreign language newspapers in Peking and Tientsin have said that opium smuggling is flourishing by the hands of Japanese. They went even so far as to say that as substitutes for opium morphine and cocaine are injected and these drugs have been imported in great amounts by Japanese merchants with the help of Japanese government officials and banks. Aside from some merchants who are illegally conducting the trade, the editor cannot believe that the Japanese government officials or banks are assisting the illegal trade. The Japanese consuls in China have been instructed by the home government to keep the dishonest merchants under strict control. Whatever the past, there are no such things as have been pointed out by the foreign language journals.

However secretive it is the Japanese Government should not leave the situation vague when foreign language journals are thus attacking Japan. Facts should be investigated and the truth made known publicly. The editor regrets very much the lack of unity of service between the military, civil, and diplomatic administrations of Japan, thereby giving opportunity to foreigners to take advantage of Japan. It is astonishing to find foreign language papers exaggerating their reports on the basis of surmises, thereby bringing false charge against Japan. Underhanded competition among merchants is to be loathed, but newspapers which are eyes and ears of society should not indulge in spreading false rumors concerning the Japanese Government and people. The editor regrets it very much.

As an immediate measure, he suggests that China should be politically stabilised, so that the orders of the central government may be obeyed throughout the country. Under the present condition in China, it is not possible to expect the complete annihilation of pernicious habits and trade. The editor then says that Japan should not remain indifferent, when such things as smuggling of opium and other narcotics into China is made a lever for anti-Japanese movement in China. Faults should be mended and falsehoods should be explained away, so as to prevent those who want to profit by allenating Japan and China from practicing their game.

Kurt Eisner, President Of Bavarian Republic

By S. Zimand
(*New York Nation*)

It is not an accident that the first flames of the revolution in Germany came from Bavaria. The feeling among the masses of the people in Bavaria was very strongly anti-war. According to different press reports repeated mutinies broke during the course of the war in the Bavarian regiments. Even the Royal Guard Regiment refused obedience a few months ago. Anti-war feeling was displayed also by the attitude of the Bavarian press, which in the last months carried on a continual propaganda against the Kaiser. It should also be mentioned that the working people of Bavaria resigned in great number from the Majority Socialist party, on account of its pro-war policy, and the Independent Socialist Party increased considerably. As far back as October, 1917, the constituency of Hof in Northern Bavaria, which country had hitherto been solid for the old party, went over to the Independents. The immediate accomplishment of the revolution must be considered as the work of the leaders of the Independent Socialists. But it cannot be said that it was their work alone. The revolution in Bavaria is the work of the war-tired, hungry people of Bavaria, stimulated by the Independent Socialists.

It is very significant that the first dynasty to fall at the beginning of the revolution was that of Bavaria. The Kingdom of Bavaria was one of the oldest dynasties of Germany, if not of Europe, and it was more deep-rooted in the minds of the people than any other. The fall of the Bavarian dynasty was the beginning of the twilight of the gods, for the Oldsburg, Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties.

It was at a monster demonstration at Munich, where 400,000 people were said to have been present, that Kurt Eisner proclaimed the Bavarian republic. On the night of November 8 the representatives of workingmen, soldiers and peasants gathered in the Assembly Building of Bavaria, organised the Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Council and issued the following appeal to the population of Munich and Bavaria:

"The terrible calamity which came to the German people led to this movement of working people and soldiers of Munich. A tentative Council of Workingmen, Soldiers and Peasants was formed on the night of November 8 in the building of the Bavarian Assembly. A people's Government which has the confidence of the masses shall be established very soon. A constituent national assembly for which all men and women may vote will be called as soon as possible. Bavaria wants to prepare Germany for the league of nations. The democratic and social republic of Bavaria has the moral power to get for Germany a peace which will save Germany from the worst catastrophe. The present change was necessary in order to make possible the development of conditions for the self-government of the people without too much destruction, and before the armies of the enemy should overflow our frontiers, or the demobilised German armies bring about chaotic conditions. The Workingmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Council will assure strict order. Personal security and the security of property will be completely guaranteed. The soldiers in the cantonments will govern themselves through soldiers' councils and maintain strict discipline. All officials shall remain in their positions. Fundamental social and political reforms will be brought about without delay. The peasants will guarantee the provisioning of the cities with the necessary means of living."

The appeal finished with cheers for the Bavarian Republic and "Long live peace! Long live the productive work of all workers!"

With reference to the freedom of the press, the following statement issued by the People's Government of Bavaria is of interest:

According to our repeated statements issued with reference to freedom of the press, we can state again that the press is completely free and no censorship should be exercised. The telephone and telegraph service will also function without any kind of censorship. The only official press organ of the Government of the People's State of Bavaria is the South German Correspondence Bureau (Suddeutsche Korrespondenz-Bureau). The Government of the People's State of Bavaria. Kurt Eisner.

Kurt Eisner, who presided at this meeing of the Council, was born in 1867. He became known first for his aesthetic critical writings. From 1890 to 1895 he was contributing editor to the Frankfurter Zeitung. On account of one article written against the Kaiser he was sentenced to nine months in prison. He left the radical press and became a contributor to Socialist papers. After the death of William Liebknecht, the father of Karl Liebknecht, he became editor in chief of the Vorwarts, the central organ of the Socialist party in Germany. As editor in chief of Vorwarts he inclined more to the tendencies of the so-called "Revisionist" wing of the Socialist party. On account of those tendencies he was forced by the Socialist organisation of Berlin, which was Marxian, to resign from the paper with five other editors. But in the field of international politics he was always very radical. Witness for that is his book, "Der Sultan des Weltkrieges," written twelve years ago, which gives a good picture of German diplomacy. The ethical aesthetic Eisner transformed himself in this book into a sharp critic of the Oriental policy of William the Second. Very interesting is his "Das Ende Des Reiches," which tells the story of the fall of the old German Empire. From Berlin Kurt Eisner went to Nuremberg, where he became in 1907 the editor in chief of the Frankische Tagespost. Again he became involved in a controversy and left this paper in 1910. A few years before the war he was active as a free-lance writer for various southern Socialist papers.

The war has changed him just as the war has changed many other German Socialists; but Kurt Eisner changed in the sense that he adopted a very strong anti-war attitude. This was the reason why he published very little during the war. But the less he wrote the more active he was in the field of anti-war propaganda. He wrote a few pamphlets disclosing German schemes of annexation, and tried to inform the German people about the instigators of this war. Very soon he went even farther than the Independent Socialists in their anti-war propaganda, sympathising more largely with the Leibknecht group. When the majority Socialist leader von Vollmar resigned from the Reichstag on account of ill health, Eisner was put up as candidate by the Independent Socialists.

The revolution brought Eisner to the foramost postion of leadership in the Bavarian Republic. The future will show his capacity for that constructive statesmanship so much needed in Germany now.

Miss Matsui's Suicide

By A Japanese Journalist
(*Japan Advertiser*)

The death by suicide of Miss Matsui, the actress, is raising the general question of suicide, which has been so often discussed in Japan. I can only wonder at the untiring spirit with which the Japanese press reverts to this question whenever there is a notable case of suicide.

I cannot bring myself to sympathise with any of the motives of the actress' suicide. I hate death as I hate Hell. Neither can I gauge the mentality of the Japanese editor who in the course of an English obituary on Miss Matsui, wrote: "She enjoyed them (fame, wealth and love) to the full and when she had lost the object of her love, it was natural for a woman of her genius and temperament that she should, as she did, seek happiness in the embrace of that supreme healer of unhappiness—Death. Fame and wealth were nothing after she had lost her lover and it is imaginable that she departed from this life with a joyful heart....." But the sentimentalism of this writer is typical of the attitude of most of the Japanese scribes on the subject of suicide.

The fact is that to the average Japanese death is so beautiful, so picturesque. He will eulogise even a criminal suicide if the setting is sufficiently picturesque.

That Japan has no poetry worth the name is due to lack of capacity to enjoy life. The Japanese cannot sing, although they can weep abundantly. They have nothing to sing about though almost everything to weep about. The actor who makes the audience sob is acclaimed as a genius. The writers on the death of Miss Matsui are agreed that the circumstances in which she took her life were most beautiful, and that her death was a fine piece of poetry.

The Czech National Hymn

Here is an English version of the Bohemian national hymn, "Where is my Home?" which was sung in Trinity Cathedral by the Czech soldiers, at the joint British-American Thanksgiving Service a few weeks ago. It was written by Josef Tyl (1808-1856). It is the song of a people in captivity in their own land—but now a land of freedom:

Where is my home?
Where is my home?
Waters thro' its meads are streaming,
Mounts with rustling woods are teeming,
Vales are bright with flowerets rare,
Oh, earth's Eden, thou art fair!
Thou art my home, my fatherland!
Thou art my home, my fatherland!

* * *

Where is my home?
Where is my home?
By the towers of God 'tis bounded;
By the noblest sons surrounded;
True and light of heart are they,
Firm and bold in deadly fray,
Offspring grand of dear Bohemia,
Thou art my home, my fatherland!
Thou art my home, my fatherland!

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

DIDN'T I TELL YOU TO GO IN THE PARLOR AN HELP ENTERTAIN THE GUESTS?
I'M GOIN' BUT DON'T HIT ME WITH THAT AGAIN-
HOW DO YOU DO-MR. JIGGS- COULD I HAVE A TALK WITH YOU-
THANK GOODNESS YOU ARE NOT GOIN' TO SING-
I'D LIKE TO HAVE YOU CALL AT MY OFFICE- I'M MR. WOOD-MY BUSINESS IS MANUFACTURING ROLLING-PINS-
WHEN I THINK OF ALL THE BUMPS I'VE HAD RAISED ON MY HEAD ON ACCOUNT OF HIS BUSINESS HE SHOULD BE KILLED TWICE-
I WISH HED HURRY AN' COME OUT-
GEO MCMANUS
10-29

'I Felt A Vast Responsibility'

(*Public Opinion*)

Where at last is a great story—great in theme and in the telling.

Twelve long stories have I read to find one for this page, and none would do. But this thirteenth story is as full as the others are empty, and it should be widely known and read.

It has a fine title—"The Great Hunger"—and it is by a Norwegian, Johan Bojer (Hodder, 6s.) The translation reads well. It is crisp and strong. Merely as a tale it is interesting and will give joy to all who love Norway and its many charms. But the charm of the story takes on other aspects, and we see a strong man wrestling with adverse forces and overcoming them.

This arresting book shows you how the little castaway Peer Holm became a famous engineer—one of the makers of the Nile Barrage, who also had a chance of uniting the Tigris and Euphrates. Prosperity and happy love were his, and then the north wind seemed to bring all the troubles of Job upon him.

And finally, when poverty and ill-health followed disaster his little girl, Asta, was killed by an angry neighbor's wolf dog. That was due to deliberate malice. Then the story rises to its climax, which is revealed in a letter in which the engineer shows to a friend that his soul is not broken, but capable of a supreme act of spiritual greatness. And the book closes in a mighty triumph, as this great passage shows:

The Mother was Quiet Now

"And that night a father and mother sat up together, staring strangely in front of them. The mother was quiet now. The child was laid out, decked and ready. The father sat by the window, looking out. It was in May, and the night was grey.

"Now it was that I began to realise how every great sorrow leads us farther and farther out on the promontory of existence. I had come to the outermost point now—there was no more.

"And I discovered too, dear friend, that these many years of adversity had shapped me not in one but in various moulds, for I had in me the stuff for several quite distinct persons, and now the work was done, and they could break free from my being and go their several ways.

Several Distinct Persons

"I saw a man rush out into the night, shaking his fist at the heaven and earth; a madman, who refused to play his part in the farce any more and so rushed down towards the river.

"But I myself sat there still.

"And I saw another, a puny creature, let loose; a humble, ashen grey ascetic, that bent his head and bowed under the lash, and said: 'Thy will be done. The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away——' A pitiful being this, that stole out into the night and disappeared.

"But I myself sat there still.

I Sat Alone

"I sat alone on the promontory of existence, with the sun and the stars gone out, and ice-cold emptiness above me, about me, and in me, on every side.

"*But then, my friend, by degrees it dawned on me that there was still something left. There was one little indomitable spark in me, that began to glow all by itself; it was as if I were lifted back to the first day of existence, and an eternal will rose up in me and said: Let there be light!*

"This will it was that by and bye grew and grew in me and made me strong.

"I began to feel an unspeakable compassion for all men upon earth, and yet, in the last resort, I was proud that I was one of them.

Something Remained

"I understood how blind fate can strip and plunder us of all, and yet something will remain in us at the last that nothing in heaven or earth can vanquish. Our bodies are doomed to die, and our spirits to be extinguished, yet still we bear within us the spark, the germ of an eternity of harmony and light, both for the world and for God.

"And I knew now that what I hungered after in my best years was neither knowledge, nor honor, nor riches, nor to be a priest or a great creator in steel; no friend, but to build temples; not chapels for prayers or churches for wailing, penitent sinners, *but a temple for the human spirit in its grandeur, where we could lift up our souls in an anthem as a gift to heaven.*

"*I could never do this now. Perhaps there was nothing that I could do any more. And yet it seemed to me as I sat there that I had conquered.*

What Happened!

"What happened then? Well, there had been a terrible drought all that spring—it is often so in this valley. The eternal north wind sent the dry mould sweeping in clouds over the whole countryside, and we were threatened with one of our worst years of scarcity if the rain didn't come.

"At last people ventured to sow their corn, but then the frosts set in, and snow and sleet, and the seed froze in the earth. My neighbor, the brazier, had his patch of ground sown with barley—but now he would have to sow it again, and where would he get the seed? He went from farm to farm begging for some, but people hated the sight of him after what had happened about Asta. No one would lend him any, and he had no money to buy. The boys on the roads hooted after him, and some of the neighbors talked of driving him out of the parish.

"I wasn't able to sleep much the next night either, and when the clock struck two I got up. 'Where are you going?' asked Merle. 'I want to see if we haven't a half-bushel of barley left,' I said. 'Barley—what do you want with barley in the middle of the night?' 'I want to sow the brazier's plot with it,' I said, 'and it's best to do it now, so that nobody will know it was me.'

"She sat up and stared at me 'What? His—the—the brazier's?'

"'Yes,' said I. 'It won't do us any good, you know, to see his bit of field lying bare all the summer.'

"'Peer—where are you going?'

"'I've told you,' said I, and went out. But I knew that she was dressing and meant to come too.

"It had rained during the night, and as I came out the air was soft and easy to breathe. The morning still lay in a grey half-light, with yellow gleams from the wind clouds to the north. The scent of the budding birches was in the air, the magpies and starlings were up and about, but not a human soul was to be seen; the farms were asleep, the whole countryside was asleep.

"I took the grain in a basket, climbed over the neighbor's fence and began to sow. No signs of life in the home; the sheriff's officer had come over and shot the dog the day before; no doubt the brazier and his wife were lying sleeping, dreaming, maybe, of enemies all around, trying their best to do them harm.

Is That Nothing?

"Dear friend, is there any need to tell the rest? Just think though, how one man may give away a kingdom, and it costs him nothing, *and another may give up a few handfuls of corn, and it means to him not only all that he has, but a world of struggle and passion before he can bring his soul to make that gift. Do you think that is nothing? As for me—I did not do this for Christ's sake, or because I loved my enemy; but because, standing upon the ruins of my life, I felt a vast responsibility. Mankind must arise, and be better than the blind powers that order its ways; in the midst of its sorrows it must take heed that the god-like does not die. The spark of eternity was once more aglow in me, and said: Let there be light.*

"*And more and more it came home to me that it is man himself that must create the divine in heaven and on earth—and that that is his triumph over the dead omnipotence of the universe. Therefore I went out and sowed the corn in my enemy's field that God might exist.*

"Ah, if you had known that moment! It was as if the air about me grew alive with voices. It was as though all the unfortunates I had seen and known were bearing me company; more and more they came; the dead, too, were joined to us, an army from times past and long ago. Sister Louise was there; she played her hymn, and drew the voices all together into a choir, the choir of the living and the dead, the choir of all mankind. See, here are we all, your sisters and brothers. Your fate is ours.

"We are flung by the indifferent law of the universe into a life that we cannot order as we would; we are ravaged by injustice, by sickness and sorrow, by fire and blood. Even the happiest must die. To his own home he is but on a visit. He never knows but that he may be gone tomorrow. And yet man smiles and laughs in the face of his tragic fate. In the midst of his thraldom he has created the beautiful on earth; in the midst of his torments he has had so much surplus energy of soul that he has sent it radiating forth into the cold deeps of space and warmed them with God.

"*So marvelous art thou, O spirit of man! So godlike in thy very nature! Thou dost reap death, and in return thou sowest the dream of everlasting life. In revenge for thine evil fate thou dost fill the universe with an all-loving God.*

It Was Thus I Felt

"Honor to thee, O spirit of man. Thou givest a soul to the world, thou settest it a goal, thou art the hymn that lifts it into harmony; therefore turn back into thyself, lift high thy head and meet proudly the evil that comes to thee. Adversity can crush thee, death can blot thee out, yet art thou still unconquerable and eternal.

"Dear friend, it was thus I felt. And when the corn was sown, and I went back, the sun was glancing over the shoulder of the hill.

"There by the fence stood Merle, looking at me. She had drawn a kerchief forward over her brow, after the fashion of the peasant women, so that her face was in shadow; but she smiled to me—as if she, too, the stricken mother, had risen up from the ocean of her suffering that here, in the daybreak, she might take her share in the creating of God. . . . . "

Crucified On Iron Cross

The Japan Chronicle writes as follows: We referred a couple of days ago to the iron merchants, whose large stocks have greatly declined in value, representing to the Government that it would be to the benefit of the Japanese iron industry if an embargo were put on imports—which would, quite incidentally, have the effect of keeping up the war prices of their own imported stocks. Such an embargo having been found impracticable, they proposed as an alternative the suspension of sales of the iron and steel made at the State steel works. A suspension has accordingly been agreed to, apparently for an indefinite period. It will do a tremendous lot of good to the Japanese industry, of course. Yet there is no sign of the appearance of a Japanese W. J. Bryan to denounce the crucifixion of the people on an iron cross for the benefit of a few dealers.

Japan's Position Due To Army

Lieutenant General S. Kusunose, one time Minister of War, writing in the Asahi, expresses dissatfaction at the present condition of the Japanese army. The General wishes Japan to learn the lesson of the war and abolish her policy of secrecy with regard to the army. The Japanese army should be so reorganised that it has the support of the whole nation.

The argument by which the General insists on an augmented army for his country is interesting: "In the last analysis, the position of Japan in the front ranks of world Powers rests on her army. Without an army, there is nothing in her to make the rest of the world look up to her. The world is changing, and in spite of all talk of the League of Nations, it is steadily drifting towards larger armies and navies. England is adamant against the suggestion of a reduction in her navy, while the United States is consistently pursuing her naval program. With this in mind, the course which Japan must take is clear. If Japan wishes to maintain her position in future, she must straight way increase her army.

"Shortsightedness is inexcusable about the future of Japan. It is no statesmanship at all to expect much from the Peace Conference. The danger is that, befooled by talk of eternal peace, Japan may relax her efforts to consolidate her military position. Japan cannot be too strongly warned against the fate of Spain due to her neglect of her army."

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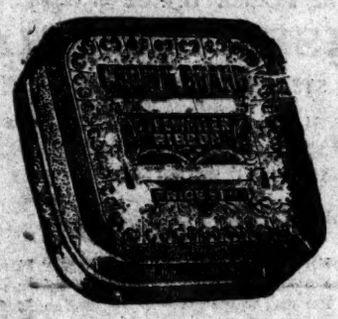

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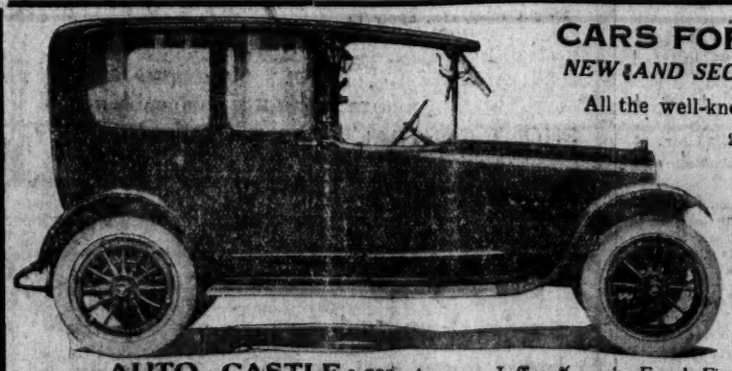

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	31*	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2	— Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	9	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	15	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	— Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb.	23	— New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	1	— San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2	— Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	8	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	24	— Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	25	— Kobe	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	25	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	28	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	29	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	31	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	1	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	5	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	7	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	25	— London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan.	25	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M.
Jan.	25	— Marseilles	Goyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	27	— London	Kalomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	29	— London, etc.	Benarty	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan.	31	— London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	31	— London	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	1	— Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Feb.	3	— London, etc.	Misnima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	4	— Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	15	— London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	— Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	— Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	— London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	26	— Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	—	— Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	—	— London	Glenavy	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Glenaffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	— London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	17	— London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	—	— London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	— Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	24	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	25	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	25	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	28	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	30	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	4	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	24	3.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	25	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	25	6.00*Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan.	27	— Tsingtao and Dairen	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	28	8.00*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	24	D.L. Wuhu	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24	D.L. Wuhu	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNI GHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	23	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	23	— Hankow	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	23	— Hankow	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	— Hankow	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	23	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	23	— Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	23	— Swatow	Tamsui	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	— Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	—	Shingping	Chi.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	23	— F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	23	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	2.00 Hongkong and Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	23	D.L. W'wei, Chefoo & T'tao	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	23	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita will be despatched from China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Friday, January 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Captain Findeison, will leave on **Friday, January 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Captain S. Honjo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, January 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, January 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Fernch Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on **Monday, January 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Captain S. Honjo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, January 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leaev on **Tuesday, January 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, January 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Nganking**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, February 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 24**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, January 28**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 30**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, February 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Capt. N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'tszepoo Wharf on **Monday, Jan. 27** at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Friday, Jan. 31**, at- For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Saturday, Feb. 22**, at For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Feb.** at —— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN** (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO.**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

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S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 28

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S.S. Santa Cruz	Jan. —	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
BORNEO MARU	(10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
ANDES MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	—	Feb.
CELEBES MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

LUZON MARU	(8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi,	end of Feb.	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
AFRICA MARU	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

SUMA MARU	(3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Jan. 25	Jan. 27

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 20	Jan. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.

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For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 22	Monteagle*	Feb. 20
Monteagle†	Apr. 9	Empress of Asia	Mar. 8
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	May 17	Empress of Asia	May 3
Monteagle	June 14	Monteagle	May 31
Empress of Russia	June 21	Empress of Russia	June 7

†Monteagle calls at Moji
*Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 31
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 15
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th
S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 3
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 2
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Jan. 28
SANTO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Shibuga,	Jan. 31
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 25
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 29
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 1
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Feb. 5

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

KAWACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Ikawa,	Jan. 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb., 19
SANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Feb. 3

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. 2.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1980	1020
1925	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
1951	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1650	710
1940	660	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1900	1645	700
. .	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2201	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—	. .	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1133	131	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	2137	936
1601	742	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1748	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1725	1612
1039	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1452	1542
1300	1318	—	. .	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	1142	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	1142	1236
1536	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	845	1032
1618	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1158	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1442
1208	2345	—	. .	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2018	923
1848	600	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Fast 6.
720		. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1800
1420		. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	910

Yenchowfu-Taishanhsien Branch Line				Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line			
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	830	1230	2040
1022	1422	2222	a. Taianghsien d.	528	1128	1848

530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
650	1219	1900	a. Taochuang d.	708	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Penza	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	20.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via Canada or U.S.A.	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe, via Hongkong	Sphinx	..	..	..	..	c17.30	17.00
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Loongwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Sphinx	..	B8.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	do	B9.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia, via Hongkong	Kaifong	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Sunday, January 26.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Jan. 27.							
Hongkong	Singan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	20.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Tuesday, January 28.							
Japan & America, via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Wednesday, Jan. 29.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, January 30.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Santo M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Friday, Jan. 31.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Siberia Maru	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30

† Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post 12 noon on January 23.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m.
E and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day. Registered 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	— Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	— Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	— Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	— Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	— Hongkong	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 9	— Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	
Jan. 10	— Japan	Fukui Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 13	—	S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—	Esperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	— Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	—	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—	Hsinfoo		
Jan. 16	—	Kibi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 17	— Hongkong	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	Anlang	Br.	A. P. Co.
Jan. 18	— Japan	Fumi Maru		
Jan. 19	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 20	— Japan	Nagaragawa Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 21	—	Kenkyu Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Jan. 22	— Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	— Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Kiangping	Chi.	

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Tascalusa ..... Jan. 1
Nanking ..... Jan. 17
Venezuela ..... Jan. 18
For Seattle
Kashima Maru ..... Jan. 4
For Tacoma
Arabia Maru ..... Jan. 16
Javary ..... Jan. 16
Justin ..... Jan. 23
For Vancouver
Montezgle ..... Dec. 29
Bessie Dollar ..... Jan. 13
Empress of Japan ..... Jan. 18
For London, etc.
Altai Maru ..... Dec. 27
Yokohama Maru ..... Dec. 28
Toyama Maru ..... Jan. 8
For Liverpool
Polyphemus ..... Jan. 4
Tamba Maru ..... Jan. 20
For Marseilles:
Ganges Maru ..... Dec. 22
Genzan Maru ..... Dec. 25
Adrien Badin ..... Jan. 4
Katia ..... Jan. 14
For Copenhagen
Australien ..... Dec. 25
For Odessa
Shika ..... Jan. 18
For Europe
Seifuku Maru ..... Jan. 2
Tofuku Maru ..... Jan. 21
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... Jan. 7

Siccawei Weather Report

Thursday, January 23, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	30.11	30.11
Variation for 24 hrs.	−0.23	−0.35
Variation for 12 hrs.	−0.19	−0.17
Wind—Direction	ESE	SE
Wind—Miles per hour	10.6	9.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	36°0	40°1
Humidity %	97	97
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	0.19

22.—Fine milder, damp weather in our regions, where the barometers are rapidly falling and the winds veering to the S.E. under the influence of the depression travelling across Kingsi towards the coast.

23.—Rainy and misty weather. The breezes are backing to the E.S.E. while the depression is advancing towards the South of the Chekiang province.

Carnegie's Daughter To Wed Naval Man

Miss Margaret, 21 Years Old, Betrothed To Mr. Roswell Miller, A U-Boat Hunter

Andrew Carnegie's only daughter, Margaret, 21 years old, who, if she survives her father, will inherit his great estate, is soon to wed Roswell Miller, son of the late president of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad.

Mr. Miller has been an Ensign in a squadron of submarine chasers for months. When the United States entered the world conflict he had offices at 42 Broadway, and represented the railroad interests of his father.

Miss Carnegie made her debut in December, 1916, in her father's home, at 2 East Ninety-first Street, soon after graduation from Miss Spence's school in West Fifty-fifth Street. She met Mr. Miller soon after her coming out. There was a brief interruption in their courtship when he entered the American Ambulance Corps and went to France. This was before the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

Monday, January 27, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Is The Information Of Your Firm

going with him to the Press Room?

The latest date for copy is

FEB. 8th

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free.

Send us your name and our representative will call or forms on application to

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA & MANILA
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Telephone 4778

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

GOODYEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

Electric Cooking

THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the:—

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	* Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	16.45	P.M. T.F.R. Thu. only	..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.20		..	..	..	..
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.28	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.59	11.22	13.16	15.02	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	12.08	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06									
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.55									
									NANKING .....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.55	23.00
									CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
									TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
PUKOW.....dep.	..	..	18.20	P.M. T.F.R. Thu. only	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.13	15.05	17.39	20.20	3.06
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..	WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	10.30		..	..	..	..									

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	8.50	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.18	12.36	14.11	15.31	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	5.45	9.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	14.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kasking ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.33	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14'00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	16.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	16.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18 40
Kasking ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Friday, January 24th, 25th and 26th

STARRING ENGAGEMENT

FREDONY and High-Class VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

FREDONY in his Protean Novelty

"THE MAN IN THE CLOCK"

A Comical Tragedy in One Act

Miss TESSIE TURNER *Mlle. BLANCHE ROSSETTI*

In American Ragtime Songs — Operatic Soprano

Mr. ARTHUR BAROEN

Belgian 'Cellist

In Classical and Operatic Selections

A Real Musical Treat

AMERICAN WAR NEWS

CHARLES RAY

in ——"The Ray of Sunshine"—— in

"THE CLODHOPPER"

A Great Vitograph Feature Film

Prices: 70 cts., $1.00 and $1.50. Book at Robinson's

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m.
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
Epoch 7: "The Last Exploits of Caderousse"

Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.
FREDONY and COMPANY
ANTONIO MORENO in
"A SON OF THE HILLS"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
January 24th, 26th and 27th
SHOWING
The Sensational Drama
"THE NURSE"
In Five Parts

"Experiments with Liquid Air"
Interesting

"Kitty and the Cowboys"
Comedy

"A Bunch of Flowers"
Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
January 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th
and
Matinee on Sunday, 26th
Presenting
The Vitagraph Special Feature
"THE INTRIGUE"
In Five Parts
Played by
The Celebrated Artist Master
Bobby Connelly

Matinee on Sunday
Showing
"THE RED ACE"
and
"THE INTRIGUE"

Matinee, Saturday at 4 p.m.
Showing
"THE GREAT SECRET"

Société Dramatique Française

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY, 25th JANUARY

"L'Ami Fritz"

Comedy in 3 Acts by Erckmann-Chatrian

Prices as usual
Booking at Moutrie's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday, January 25th
at 9.15 p.m.
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
PROGRAMME
Tshicowsky, Boradin, Thsekovsky
BY
THE PETROGRAD CHAMBER ENSEMBLE
"ZIMRO"

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Direction: Mr. STROK
(The Theatre will be specially heated)

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 23, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/0=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 72.6=Mex. $5.51
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119=Tls. 84.03
@ 72.6=Mex. $115.74
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.35
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 257
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1810
Native Interest ..... Tls. .03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.93
Ex. N.Y on London T.T. G.$4.76¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/0
London ..... Demand 5/0⅛
India ..... T.T. 383¼
Paris ..... T.T. 650
Paris ..... Demand 653
New York ..... T.T. 119
New York ..... Demand 119¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 64⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 43⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 282½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/1
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2⅛
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/3
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/3⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 681
New York .... o/d Docy. 120⅛
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 123¼

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,300 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls.	3.52 @ 5/1⅛		£1
,,	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1 @ 664	Francs	7.40
,,	0.74 @ 121¼	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 42⅛	Yen	2.61
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
,,	1 @ —	Roubles	—

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

CHARLES HOWITT

and

A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

SEASON COMMENCING
Monday, 27th, with the famous Irish comedy
"PEG O' MY HEART"
Tuesday, 28th, the thrilling spy play
"SEVEN DAYS LEAVE"
Wednesday, 29th, the screaming London farce
"THE GLAD EYE"
Thursday, 30th, the great American detective drama
"WITHIN THE LAW"
Friday, 31st, J. Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy
"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"
Saturday, Feb. 1st, the great Canadian drama
"TIGER'S CUB"

USUAL PRICES
Booking at Moutries's.
20914

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 24th, 25th and 26th January.
"THE RED ACE"
16th Episode, Final
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
11th and 12th Episodes
Also Performance by
MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS

Matinees On Saturday and Sunday

Coming, the Famous Trans-Atlantic Super-Serial
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
36 Parts
Full of punches, stunts, thrills and surprises

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 23, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 20.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 22.00 March
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.95
Sungei Duri Tls. 8.50

Unofficial
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.00 March

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 23, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Karans Tls. 8.00 cash
Sua Managagis Tls. 3.75 cash

Unofficial
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 @ Tls. 97.00 cash

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 22.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London chèques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 63.35
4 percent 1917 ..... 75.60
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 75.50
5 percent 93.75

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 7/16d. quiet.

Previous quotations, London, Jan. 10:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 7/16d. steady.

London, January 9:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 7/16d. steady. Moderate trade demand.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Today's Cotton price were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot ..... 20.35d.
January ..... 18.85d.
March ..... 16.80d.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 1¼d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 1¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, dull.

Previous quotation, London, Jan. 10:

Spot, 2s. 1¾d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 1¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.

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TIENTSIN

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Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

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LENIN SEES WORLD AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

But Hopes That Revolution In Other Countries Will Save Russia For His Ideas

WARNS OF GREAT DANGER

Tells The Moscow Assembly That The Red Army Must Be Well Trained

Addressing a joint meeting of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet and of other labor organisations held in Moscow on Oct. 22, about two weeks before the breaking out of the revolt in Germany which forced the abdication of the Kaiser and hastened the practical surrender of the German armies on Nov. 11, Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevist Premier, as reported in the Berner Tagwacht of Nov. 7, spoke as follows:

"Comrades, I believe our present situation, despite all the contradictions it contains, can be characterised by two theses: First, that we never before stood so near to the international proletarian revolution as at present; second, that we on the other hand never found ourselves in a more dangerous position than now.

"And the most serious part of our situation consist in the fact that the broad masses of the people are hardly aware of the danger that menaces us. Therefore, it must be one of the principal tasks of the Soviet representatives to make the present situation entirely clear to the broad masses—no matter how difficult this task may sometimes be. The weightiest objection that was raised against the Soviet Government, not only by the bourgeoisie, but also from the ranks of the lower middle class that had lost faith in socialism, was that we allegedly had begun the socialist revolution in Russia in a reckless manner, as the revolution in Western Europe was not yet due.

Boasts Of Bolshevist Work

"Comrades, now in the fifth year of the world war the general collapse of imperialism is an evident fact; now it is clear that the revolution in all the belligerent countries is unavoidable. We, however, whose existence at the beginning was counted by days or weeks, at the most, have done more in this year of the revolution than ever has been done by any other proletarian party in the world. The bourgeoisie no longer denies that Bolshevism is now an international phenomenon. Of course, you know that the revolution has broken out in Bulgaria and that the Bulgarian soldiers are organising councils, or Soviets, after the Russian model. Now comes the news that similar Soviets are in the process of being organised also in Servia. The national bourgeoisie of the various small States of Austria will not be able to hold out. In Austria, too, the revolution of the workers and peasants is knocking at the door everywhere.

"In Germany the press already talks openly of the abdication of the Kaiser and the Independent Social Democratic Party now dares to speak of the German republic. This certainly means something! The German revolution is already a fact. The military party talks about it openly. In East Prussia revolutionary committees have been formed; revolutionary slogans are being uttered. The Scheidemann gang will not remain at the helm very long; it does not represent the broad masses of the people, and the proletarian revolution in Germany is inevitable.

"So far as Italy is concerned, the revolutionary sentiment of the proletariat of that country is evident to us. When Gompers, the social patriot who has handed himself over the bourgeoisie, visited the cities of Italy and preached patriotism to the workers he was hissed out everywhere. During the war the Italian Socialist Party has taken a big step toward the Left.

"In France at the beginning of the war the number of patriots among the workers was only too great, for it was declared that the soil of France and Paris were menaced. But there, too, the attitude of the proletariat is changing. When a letter was read to the last convention telling what mischief the Entente was up to in Russia there were shouts of 'Long live the Russian Socialist Republic!' and 'Long live the Soviets!' Yesterday we got word that at a meeting held in Paris 2,000 metal workers greeted the Soviet Republic.

Sees Sympathy In England

"And in England it is true that the so-called Independent Socialist (Labor?) Party has not openly entered into an alliance with the Bolsheviki, but its sympathies for us are constantly on the increase. The Socialist Labor Parties of Scotland have even come out openly for the Bolsheviki.

"This fact looms up before us entirely on its own initiative: Bolshevism has become a world theory and the tactics of the international proletariat. And the workingmen of all countries, who formerly read only the lying and calumnious articles and news reports of the bourgeois press, are now beginning to take stock of what is happening in Russia. And when last Wednesday a demonstration took place in Berlin, and the workers—in order to show their ill-will toward the Kaiser—wanted to march in front of his palace, they then went to the Russian Embassy in order thus to announce their solidarity with the acts of the Russian labor Government.

"So Europe has got this far in the fifth year of the war. Therefore, we also declare that we never were so near to the worldwide revolution as we are today. Our allies are millions and millions of proletarians in all the countries of the world. But for all that, I repeat that our situation never before was so precarious as it is at present, because in Europe, as well as in America, Bolshevism is being reckoned with as a world power and a world danger.

"Immediately following the conclusion of the peace of violence (Brest-Litovsk) we began the positive work of building up the republic. As soon as we gave an opportunity to the peasants actually to get along without the land owners, and a chance to the industrial workers to arrange their own life without the capitalists, as soon as the people understood that it could manage the State itself without slavery and exploitation, then it became clear to everyone, and also manifested itself in practice, that no power and no counter-revolution in the world would be able to overthrow the Soviet power, i.e., the government of the workers and peasants. It required many months for us to come to this conviction in Russia.

"In the cities the revolution began to consolidate itself already in November, 1917, but in the country it did not do so until the summer of 1918. In the Ukraine, on the Don, and in various other places, the peasants have had occasion to feel the power of the constituents and the Czecho-Slovaks in their own affairs. This required many, many months, but our agricultural population comes out of the struggle hardened. The farmers finally became aware of the danger menacing them from the side or the capitalists and the land owners, but were not frightened, and merely said to themselves: 'We have learned much in a single year, but we shall learn still more.'

Talks Of Scared Bourgeoisie

"The West European bourgeoisie, that up to now has not taken the Bolsheviki seriously, is now becoming aware that in Russia a power has arisen and stands there alone which is able to arouse true heroism and a genuine spirit of self-sacrifice in the masses. When this proletarian power began to infect Europe the bourgeoisie of the world noted that it, too, must reckon with this enemy. And so the bourgeoisie began to unite more closely in proportion as we drew nearer to the proletarian world revolution which flared up, now here, now there.

"Now the situation for us, for the Russia of the Soviets, has changed and events are following their course at a quickened pace. Before, we had to deal with two groups of imperialistic robber States, that were striving to destroy each other. But now they have noticed, especially by the example of German imperialism, that their principal enemy is the revolutionary proletariat. By reason of this fact a new danger for us has now arisen, a danger that as yet has not quite unfolded itself, and is not yet fully visible—the danger that the Anglo-French imperialists are quietly preparing for us. We must keep this danger clearly before our eyes so that we, with the aid of the leaders of the masses, with the help of the representatives of the workers and peasants, may make the broad masses of the people aware of this danger.

"In German Government circles we may now observe two lines of thought, two plans for salvation, as it were, if there can be any talk at all of salvation. One group says: 'We want to gain time and hold out until Spring; perhaps we may succeed in winning by arms!' The other says that it is of the greatest importance to arrive at an agreement with England and France at the expense of the Bolsheviki. In this connection one might believe that between the English and French on the one side and Germany on the other a tacit agreement something like this exists: 'Don't you Germans leave the Ukraine so long as we have not arrived there. See to it that the Bolsheviki don't get in then everything else will be adjusted.' And the Germans take great pains to do so, for they know that for proved service they, too, will get some of the loot.

"That is the judgment of the Anglo-French imperialists, for they very well understand that the bourgeoisie of the occupied districts — Finland, the Ukraine or Poland will not be able to hold its ground a single day after the withdrawal of the German garrisons. And the bourgeoisie of these countries, who only yesterday sold their territory to the Germans, are today offering their fatherland to the English and the French. This conspiracy of the bourgeoisie of all countries against the revolutionary workers and the Bolsheviki is constantly becoming more clearly outlined and becomes cynically apparent. So it is our direct duty to point out this danger to the workers and peasants of all the belligerent countries.

Expects Aid From Germany

"But for us, comrades, the German revolution is favorable. Considering the power and the degree of organisation of the German proletariat, we may believe that the German revolution will develop such power and will be so well organised that it will solve a hundred international problems. Only we must know how to march in line with the German revolution, not to run ahead of it and injure it, but to help it. And our comrades, the communists of the Ukraine, must bear this in mind. Our principal work must be carrying on propaganda, but a daring, persistant propaganda.

"We must not forget that Germany forms the most important link in the revolutionary chain. The success of the world revolution depends to the greatest degree upon Germany. We must not fail to consider the changes and excrescences accompanying every revolution. In every country the revolution follows its particular ways and these ways are so different and tortuous that in many countries the revolution can be delayed one or two years. Every country must pass through definite political stages in order to arrive at the very same point—the inevitable proletarian revolution. And although the international proletariat is now awakening and making important progress, we must confess that our position is particularly difficult because our enemies direct their attacks against us as their principal enemy. Now they are preparing to fight, not against the hostile armies, but against international Bolshevism.

"We must direct our entire attention at present to our southern front, where the fate, not only of Russia, but also of the international revolution, is to be decided. We have many prospects of victory. But what favors us most of all is the fact that a change has taken place in the popular feeling. The people has grasped the fact that in defending Soviet Russia it is not defending the interests of the capitalists, but its own interests, its own country and desires, its factories and shops, its life and liberty. The discipline of the Red Army is gaining, but it is not a discipline of the club, but the discipline of socialism, the discipline of a society of equals.

"The army is turning out thousands of officers who have gone through the course of study in the new proletarian military schools, and other thousands who have only gone through the hard school of war itself. Our southern front is the front against the whole Anglo-French imperialism, against the most important opponent we have in the world. But we do not fear this opponent, for we know that it will soon face the struggle with its 'internal enemy.' Three months ago it was said that only the half-crazy Bolsheviki could believe in the German revolution; but today we see how in the course of a few months Germany has changed from a mighty empire to a rotten tree trunk. The force that has overthrown Germany is also working in England. It is only weak today, but with every step that the English and French advance in Russia this force will steadily rise to power and will even become more terrible than the Spanish influenza.

"The seriousness of the situation must be apparent to every worker who knows what he is aiming at and he must make the masses see it too. The people of workers and peasants is mature enough to be allowed to know the whole truth. The danger is great, but we must, and shall, overcome it, and for this purpose we must develop and solidify the Red Army without halting. We must make it ten times as strong and large as it is. Our forces must grow with every day, and this constant growth will give us the guarantee, as before, that international socialism will be the victor."

The Swiss Socialist newspaper reported that Lenin's speech was greeted with great enthusiasm and that the assembly passed a resolution embodying his recommendations.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 22, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919.	1918.
Gross receipts	$35,033.67	$29,307.88
Loss by currency depreciation	7,883.55	5,892.04
Effective receipts	$27,150.12	$23,415.84
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.80	21.41
Car miles run	81,523	75,316
Passengers carried	1,594,229	1,332,125

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